

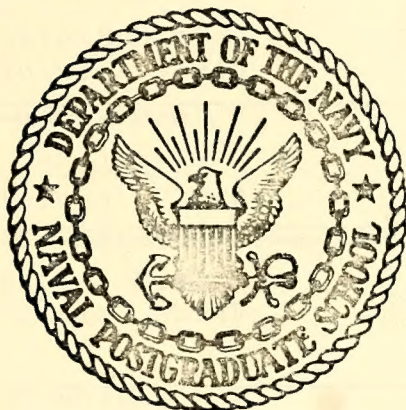
IMPROVEMENT OF AN/TPQ-27 FILTER
AND CONTROL TECHNIQUES

Robert Eugene Lentz

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THESIS

IMPROVEMENT OF AN/TPQ-27 FILTER
AND CONTROL TECHNIQUES

by

Robert Eugene Lentz

December 1974

Thesis Advisor:

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Improvement of AN/TPQ-27

Filter and Control Techniques

by

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Lieutenant, United States Navy

B.S.E.E., University of Maryland, 1968

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the
requirements for the degree of

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ABSTRACT

A modified linear Kalman filter with deterministic forcing is used to improve the tracking capabilities of the Marine Corps AN/TPQ-27 remote tactical aircraft guidance system. Both sixth and ninth order filters are developed and used with the Precision and Coarse Guidance simulation programs. A technique for overcoming the effects of autopilot bias is presented and tested through simulation. Precision Guidance control is modified to utilize angle error and angle error rate to generate corrective commands. Significant improvement in aircraft state estimation, bombing accuracy, and overall system response is shown. The Coarse Guidance algorithms and simulation program are nearly completely new and perform aircraft guidance to the bombing run with more than adequate precision under simulated conditions. The new version of the program is significantly less complex than the previous version and incorporates features which more realistically reflect actual conditions under which the system would be used.

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I. INTRODUCTION

A. AN/TPQ-27 INTRODUCTION

The AN/TPQ-27 system is a tactical aircraft guidance and control system used by the Marine Corps to guide strike force aircraft along a preplanned route, and then down a final leg for the purpose of performing precision bombing.

The mission control and guidance is divided into two modes. The first mode, called Coarse Guidance, takes the aircraft from a TACAN entry point through a series of straight paths and command turns. These "legs" of the Coarse Guidance run are defined by the leg end points. The actual route to be followed is determined by tactical considerations. The last leg is also the bombing leg. After proper entrance onto the final approach to the bombing leg, the second mode of the mission guidance control takes command; this is called Precision Guidance. During the Precision Guidance mode, very accurate aircraft position estimates are developed to enable bomb placement calculations which will be accurate to errors on the order of feet at the final impact point. The primary difference between these two modes, other than purpose, is the radar precision used to make the measurement of aircraft position. The resultant precision is also a function of the data rates of the respective radars, which differ significantly in this case.

The initial efforts on this system have suffered from some problems which are also apparent from observation of the

results of software simulations of actual missions. The purpose of this study was to look into various techniques currently employed in the simulation programs, and attempt to improve the response and overall accuracy of the system through the use of different and/or improved algorithms.

B. AN/TPQ-27 PROBLEM AREA DEFINITION

The specific problem areas which were investigated were defined primarily through contact with personnel closely associated with the system's performance. Other areas were noted as in need of improvement during the familiarization and simulation trial phases of study.

1. Problem Areas in Coarse Guidance

Coarse guidance has suffered from many separate but related problems. Pilots have complained that the controls sent to the aircraft in the final moments before turning to a new leg have been violent. In addition, there have been complaints of not knowing where the aircraft was at any time other than having just exited from a "command turn," i.e., a turn from one leg onto a new leg, vice a course correction. The simulation program was found to be suffering from unnecessary complexity in some areas, and was apparently in need of refined estimation and control procedures.

2. Problem Areas in Precision Guidance

The single most prevalent complaint with the Precision Guidance program was the length of time required for the estimates to stabilize in order that an accurate determination on exactly when the bomb should be dropped could be made.

Again, this and other related problems with Precision Guidance seemed due to inadequate aircraft estimation algorithms, and a control scheme which was too simplistic in design.

II. AIRCRAFT POSITION AND VELOCITY ESTIMATION

A. BACKGROUND AND INTRODUCTION TO THE KALMAN FILTER

The technique previously used to provide noise filtering on aircraft position and velocity was a standard alpha-beta filter with parameters chosen to yield the "optimal" tracking capability in accordance with the theory developed in [1]. However, this reference also states that in the case when adaptive tracking is required, the α parameter should be permitted to vary with observed high frequency power fluctuations in the error signal

$$e = x_n - x_{pn} \quad (1)$$

where x_n is the state estimation, and x_{pn} is the state prediction prior to measurement. Provisions for this variation were not included in the tracking algorithm which was implemented. In addition, the alpha-beta filter which was implemented was not an unbiased estimator of the aircraft state vector. This is due to the fact that as controls were used to cause changes in the free inertial model of the motion assumed by the alpha-beta filter, no corresponding changes were added to the filter states to account for this deterministically added control. This accounts for the exceptionally large and prolonged transient errors which resulted from large control bank commands.

The Kalman filter yields a minimum variance estimate of the state vector when the statistics of the noise are as

described below. This filter includes the effects of deterministic control commands to the aircraft to yield an estimator which is very nearly unbiased. The greatest improvement in estimation is yielded during the initial filter transient behavior. This is particularly critical in this application, in order to overcome the long filter settling period required by the alpha-beta filter.

B. KALMAN FILTER ASSUMPTIONS AND GENERAL RECURSION EQUATIONS

Application of the Kalman filter assumes that the discrete system under consideration satisfies

$$X(k+1) = \phi(k)X(k) + W(k) \quad (2)$$

$$Z(k) = H(k)X(k) + V(k) \quad (3)$$

where X is an $n \times 1$ state vector, Z is an $m \times 1$ output vector, W is a zero-mean $n \times 1$ vector of state excitation white noise, uncorrelated with the zero-mean additive white noise vector V , ϕ is the state transition matrix ($n \times n$), and H is the $m \times n$ observation or measurement matrix. The assumed noise statistics are

$$E[V(k) V(j)^T] = R(k) \delta(k,j) \quad (4)$$

$$E\{\Gamma[W(k) W(j)^T]\Gamma^T\} = Q(k) \delta(k,j) \quad (5)$$

$$E[V(k) W(j)^T] = 0 \text{ for all } k,j \quad (6)$$

where

$$\delta(k,j) = \begin{cases} 0 & k \neq j \\ 1 & k=j. \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

The actual Kalman filter recursion equations are summarized

below, where $\hat{X}(k/j)$ denotes the estimate of the state $X(k)$ based upon the j measurement observations $Z(1), Z(2), \dots, Z(j)$.

$$P(k/k-1) = \phi(k, k-1)P(k-1/k-1)\phi(k, k-1)^T + Q(k) \quad (8)$$

$$G(k) = P(k/k-1)H(k)[H(k)P(k/k-1)H(k)^T + R(k)]^{-1} \quad (9)$$

$$P(k/k) = P(k/k-1) - G(k)H(k)P(k/k-1) \quad (10)$$

$$\hat{X}(k/k) = \hat{X}(k/k-1) + G(k)[Z(k) - H(k)\hat{X}(k/k-1)] \quad (11)$$

$$\hat{X}(k/k-1) = \phi(k, k-1)\hat{X}(k-1/k-1) + \Gamma(k)U(k-1) \quad (12)$$

where $P(k/k-1)$ is the covariance of error for the state prediction vector $\hat{X}(k/k-1)$, $P(k/k)$ is the covariance of error matrix for the state estimation vector $\hat{X}(k/k)$, and $G(k)$ is the gain matrix to be applied at the time of the k^{th} measurement. Further detail on the summary and development of the Kalman filter equations is available in [2], [3], and [4].

C. SELECTION OF REQUIRED SYSTEM MODEL ORDER

The order of the filter refers to its capability to track a target exhibiting a particular type of motion without error, in a noiseless environment. For a single dimensional problem, a first order filter would estimate position only. Second order filters are capable of tracking a constant velocity target and estimating both position and velocity. Similarly, third order filters are capable of tracking a target exhibiting a constant acceleration profile, estimating position, velocity and acceleration in the process.

Documentation provided on the original AN/TPQ-27 programs indicated that the aircraft would be flying a constant airspeed

profile. This then indicates that the aircraft model might be appropriately chosen to be a free inertial ($1/s^2$) plant. Command orders to the aircraft in the form of bank angles serve to change the aircraft's heading in a totally deterministic manner, provided the true transfer function of the aircraft is known with respect to roll response. In view of the above, it was originally thought that it would be sufficient to implement second order Kalman filters to estimate position and velocity in each of the three coordinates, yielding a sixth order filter.

It was later discovered that a problem known as autopilot bank angles bias exists with sufficient frequency and resultant imprecision that the order of the original feedback loop was increased to compensate for the error through the use of a discrete integrator [5]. Concepts such as integrators and digitally implemented lead-lag networks were to be avoided in the improved version of the simulation routines due to the resultant phase lags which they introduce. This is not to say that the steady-state response is in error, but simply that the time to reach that state is unsatisfactorily long. When simulations were run with non-zero autopilot bias bank angles in conjunction with second order Kalman filters, significant errors resulted.

A bias angle causes the aircraft to turn in a given direction at a constant heading rate. It was postulated that it might be possible to estimate the bias angle, and induce an anti-bias in the estimator, but the noise on the bias estimate proved to be excessive.

Third order filters will estimate a constant acceleration. The second attempt to overcome the bias problem was to postulate that the acceleration in the horizontal components would not change significantly over the relatively short periods of flight time in question. (Of course, if a bias existed and the aircraft was flown for a long enough time, the path flown would appear as a circle, and the third order filters could not possibly be satisfactory for that situation.) Thus, development of two separate filtering schemes was pursued. A sixth order (second order for each of three dimensions of motion) and a ninth order (third order for each of the three dimensions) filter were developed and tested. Use of the programs is very similar for each of the filters and is described below.

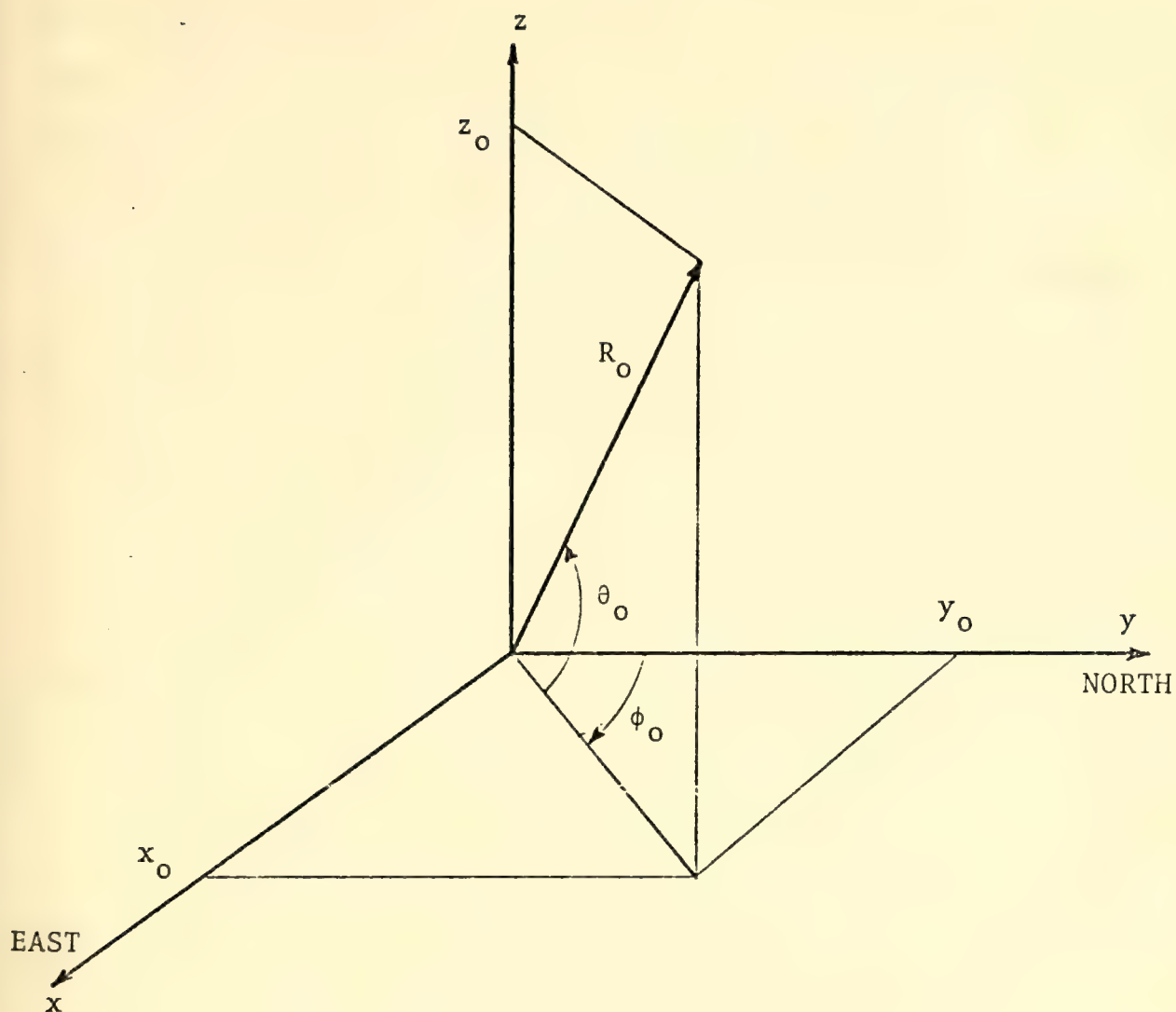
D. DERIVATION OF THE COVARIANCE OF MEASUREMENT NOISE MATRIX, $R(k)$

The Kalman Filter assumptions include linear relationships among measurements and states, as well as linear state transition dynamics. The first of these is of concern at this point. The states of concern in measurement have been selected as Cartesian coordinates (x,y,z) . However, the radar measures range, azimuth, and elevation. The assumed relationship between the states and the measured values are as shown in Fig. 1 and given by the equations below.

$$x = R \cos\theta \sin\phi \quad (13)$$

$$y = R \cos\theta \cos\phi \quad (14)$$

$$z = R \sin\theta \quad (15)$$



$$x_0 = R_0 \cos \theta_0 \sin \phi_0$$

$$y_0 = R_0 \cos \theta_0 \cos \phi_0$$

$$z_0 = R_0 \sin \theta_0$$

Figure 1. Illustration of assumed coordinate system used in the radar filters.

where R is the range to the aircraft, θ is the elevation angle, and ϕ is the azimuth angle of the aircraft from North.

Note that this form departs from that as given in (3) since the relationship between the measured variables and the states is a nonlinear one. If the states were directly observable, then (3) would appear as

$$\begin{bmatrix} z1(k) \\ z2(k) \\ z3(k) \end{bmatrix} = H(k) X(k) + \begin{bmatrix} v1(k) \\ v2(k) \\ v3(k) \end{bmatrix} \quad (16)$$

where for a sixth order system

$$H(k) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (17)$$

and

$$X(k) = [x(k) \dot{x}(k) y(k) \dot{y}(k) z(k) \dot{z}(k)]^T. \quad (18)$$

Similarly, for a ninth order system

$$X(k) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (19)$$

and

$$X(k) = [x(k) \dot{x}(k) \ddot{x}(k) y(k) \dot{y}(k) \ddot{y}(k) z(k) \dot{z}(k) \ddot{z}(k)]^T. \quad (20)$$

Thus, in both cases the equations reduce to

$$\begin{bmatrix} z1(k) \\ z2(k) \\ z3(k) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x(k) \\ y(k) \\ z(k) \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} v1(k) \\ v2(k) \\ v3(k) \end{bmatrix} \quad (21)$$

where $v1(k)$ is the k^{th} component of noise added to the x coordinate, $v2(k)$ is the k^{th} component of noise added to the y coordinate, and $v3(k)$ is the k^{th} component of noise added to the z coordinate. Due to the linearity of this problem, the three coordinate components might be considered as being statistically independent, in which case the $R(k)$ matrix would probably be a diagonal array consisting of the individual coordinate measurement variances which would be constant for all k . For the nonlinear radar problem, the relationships for each k are

$$z1 = (R + n_r) \cos(\theta + n_\theta) \sin(\phi + n_\phi) \quad (22)$$

$$= x + v1$$

$$z2 = (R + n_r) \cos(\theta + n_\theta) \cos(\phi + n_\phi) \quad (23)$$

$$= y + v2$$

$$z3 = (R + n_r) \sin(\theta + n_\theta) \quad (24)$$

$$= z + v3$$

where n_r , n_θ , and n_ϕ are incremental noise disturbances to the true range, elevation and azimuth, respectively. Expanding (22) yields

$$z1 = (R + n_r) [\cos\theta \cos n_\theta - \sin\theta \sin n_\theta] \cdot \quad (25)$$

$$[\sin\phi \cos n_\phi + \cos\phi \sin n_\phi].$$

It is assumed that n_θ and n_ϕ are small angle perturbations, and therefore that

$$\cos n_\theta \doteq \cos n_\phi \doteq 1 \quad (26)$$

$$\sin n_\theta \doteq n_\theta \quad (27a)$$

$$\sin n_\phi \doteq n_\phi \quad (27b)$$

(25) can then be written as

$$z1 \doteq (R + n_r)[\cos\theta \sin\phi - n_\theta \sin\theta \sin\phi \quad (28)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &+ n_\phi \cos\theta \cos\phi - n_\theta n_\phi \sin\theta \cos\phi] \\ \doteq R \cos\theta \sin\phi + v1 \end{aligned} \quad (29)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} v1 \doteq & -Rn_\theta \sin\theta \sin\phi + Rn_\phi \cos\theta \cos\phi - Rn_\theta n_\phi \sin\theta \cos\phi \\ & + n_r \cos\theta \sin\phi - n_r n_\theta \sin\theta \sin\phi + n_r n_\phi \cos\theta \cos\phi \\ & - n_r n_\theta n_\phi \sin\theta \cos\phi. \end{aligned} \quad (30)$$

Similar developments for the z1 and z2 measurements yields

$$\begin{aligned} v2 \doteq & -Rn_\theta \sin\theta \cos\phi - Rn_\phi \cos\theta \sin\phi + Rn_\theta n_\phi \sin\theta \sin\phi \\ & + n_r \cos\theta \cos\phi - n_r n_\theta \sin\theta \cos\phi - n_r n_\phi \cos\theta \sin\phi \\ & + n_r n_\theta n_\phi \sin\theta \sin\phi \end{aligned} \quad (31)$$

and

$$v3 \doteq Rn_\theta \cos\theta + n_r \sin\theta + n_r n_\theta \sin\theta. \quad (32)$$

Repeating (4), the equation for the covariance of measurement error matrix is

$$R(k) = E \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} v1(k) \\ v2(k) \\ v3(k) \end{bmatrix} [v1(k) \ v2(k) \ v3(k)] \right\}. \quad (33)$$

It is assumed that n_r is much smaller than R . Evaluating the diagonal terms of $R(k)$ yields

$$\begin{aligned} R(1,1) \doteq & R^2 \sigma_\theta^2 \sin^2\theta \sin^2\phi + R^2 \sigma_\phi^2 \cos^2\theta \cos^2\phi \\ & + R^2 \sigma_\theta^2 \sigma_\phi^2 \sin^2\theta \cos^2\phi + \sigma_r^2 \cos^2\theta \sin^2\phi \end{aligned} \quad (34)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 R(2,2) & \doteq R^2 \sigma_\theta^2 \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \phi + R^2 \sigma_\phi^2 \cos^2 \theta \sin^2 \phi \\
 & + R \sigma_\theta^2 \sigma_\phi^2 \sin^2 \theta \sin^2 \phi + \sigma_r^2 \cos^2 \theta \cos^2 \phi
 \end{aligned} \tag{35}$$

$$R(3,3) \doteq R^2 \sigma_\theta^2 \cos^2 \theta + \sigma_r^2 \sin^2 \theta. \tag{36}$$

The off-diagonal elements are simply the expected values of the cross product terms, and are computed in the same way yielding

$$\begin{aligned}
 R(1,2) & \doteq R^2 \sigma_\theta^2 (1 - \sigma_\theta^2) (\sin^2 \theta \sin \phi \cos \phi) \\
 & + (\sigma_r^2 - R^2 \sigma_\phi^2) (\cos^2 \theta \sin \phi \cos \phi)
 \end{aligned} \tag{37}$$

$$R(2,3) \doteq (\sigma_r^2 - R^2 \sigma_\theta^2) (\sin \theta \cos \theta \cos \phi) \tag{38}$$

$$R(1,3) \doteq (\sigma_r^2 - R^2 \sigma_\theta^2) (\sin \theta \cos \theta \sin \phi). \tag{39}$$

Due to the symmetry of the $R(k)$ array, it is also true that

$$R(2,1) = R(1,2) \tag{40}$$

$$R(3,1) = R(1,3) \text{ and } \tag{41}$$

$$R(3,2) = R(2,3). \tag{42}$$

Note that the $R(k)$ matrix is in fact not a constant array, but is one which is state dependent, or rather R , θ , and ϕ dependent.

E. STATE PREDICTION EQUATIONS

The state prediction equations are used to predict ahead from the current estimate to some arbitrary future point in time. Normally this time is that of the next measurement, however, this is not always the case. As a relevant example, in Coarse Guidance, it is required to predict ahead several times between radar samples, due to the long sampling interval

of the radar, and the need to precisely determine times to order command turns.

1. State Prediction in the Linear Case

The analysis which follows will be addressed primarily to the ninth order case. The state vector is given in (20). The strictly linear prediction equations are given by (12) where

$$\phi(k, k-1) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & T & \frac{T^2}{2} & | & 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & T & | & 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 1 & T & \frac{T^2}{2} & | & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 & 1 & T & | & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 1 & T & \frac{T^2}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 & 1 & T \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (43)$$

$$\Gamma(k) = \begin{bmatrix} T^3/6 & 0 & 0 \\ T^2/2 & 0 & 0 \\ T & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & T^3/6 & 0 \\ 0 & T^2/2 & 0 \\ 0 & T & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & T^3/6 \\ 0 & 0 & T^2/2 \\ 0 & 0 & T \end{bmatrix} \quad (44)$$

and

$$U(k) = [\ddot{a}_x(k) \quad \ddot{a}_y(k) \quad \ddot{a}_z(k)]^T. \quad (45)$$

Note that although in general the ϕ and Γ matrices are functions of k , in this case they are not. This is an arbitrary choice. Normally, T represents the interval between sampling points and is a constant. If one wished to predict ahead by $2T$, he could either perform the prediction operation twice in succession, or simply compute a new ϕ and Γ matrix using $2T$ in place of T . The former technique is used in this study.

The $U(k)$ array represents the deterministic forcing for each of the three dimensions; the units are distance per sec^3 since the forcing is an acceleration rate. (For the sixth order filter $U(k)$ is an acceleration ($\text{distance}/\text{sec}^2$).) This must be a function of k since at each time point the control to the aircraft may be different, and in general will be different.

The above linear prediction equations of motion are those which would normally be used in a Kalman Filter. However, it was found that these equations did not yield results of sufficient accuracy. A nonlinear technique was required to obtain precise results. This is derived below, along with the equations for aircraft response to a bank angle command.

2. Aircraft Response to Bank Commands

The aircraft is sent bank angle commands in order to cause heading changes. The flight profile is assumed to be a coordinated turn, in which there is no motion in the vertical plane, and the heading rate change is proportional to the

bank angle, as described in [6]. The relationship is

$$\dot{\psi} = (g/V) \phi_a \quad (46)$$

where $\dot{\psi}$ is the heading rate in degrees/sec, g is the earth's gravitational constant (32.2 ft/sec²), V is the airspeed in ft/sec, and ϕ_a is the actual angle of bank.

The roll transfer function of the aircraft can be approximated by

$$\frac{\phi(s)}{\phi_c(s)} = 1/(s\tau_b + 1) \quad (47)$$

as given in [6], where τ_b is the response time constant. τ_b is a function of the particular aircraft in use. The discretized version of the solution to the differential equation resulting from (47) is

$$\phi(k) = \phi_c(k-1)(1 - e^{-T/\tau_b}) + \phi(k-1)e^{-T/\tau_b} \quad (48)$$

where T is the interval between predictions, ϕ_c is the commanded bank angle, and $\phi(k)$ is the actual bank angle at time $T(k)$. Then the turning rate is

$$\dot{\psi}(k) = (g/V) \phi(k). \quad (49)$$

To get the incremental heading angle change over the time T , integrate (49).

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta\psi(k) &= \int_0^T \dot{\psi} \, dt = (g/V) \int_0^T \phi(k) \, dt \\ &= (g/V) \left[\phi_c(k)t + (\phi(k-1) - \phi_c(k)) \frac{e^{-\frac{t}{\tau_b}} - 1}{-\frac{1}{\tau_b}} \right] \bigg|_0^T \end{aligned} \quad (50)$$

(50)

$$= (g/V) [\phi_c(k)T + (\phi(k-1) - \phi_c(k))(\tau_b)(1 - e^{-T/\tau_b})].$$

Then

$$\psi(k) = \psi(k-1) + \Delta\psi(k). \quad (51)$$

3. State Prediction in the Nonlinear Case

A ninth order filter is assumed for this analysis.

The analysis includes effects of wind motion in x and y, and assumes knowledge of the wind components. Since the filter assumes a constant acceleration track, the acceleration prediction equations are

$$\ddot{x}(k/k-1) = \ddot{x}(k-1/k-1) \quad (52a)$$

$$\ddot{y}(k/k-1) = \ddot{y}(k-1/k-1) \quad (52b)$$

$$\ddot{z}(k/k-1) = \ddot{z}(k-1/k-1). \quad (52c)$$

Since the new heading is known in terms of the command bank angle, the predicted velocities are

$$\hat{\dot{x}}(k/k-1) = \hat{V}(k-1)\sin[\psi(k)] + W_x + \hat{\dot{x}}(k-1/k-1)T \quad (53a)$$

$$\hat{\dot{y}}(k/k-1) = \hat{V}(k-1)\cos[\psi(k)] + W_y + \hat{\dot{y}}(k-1/k-1)T \quad (53b)$$

$$\hat{\dot{z}}(k/k-1) = \hat{\dot{z}}(k-1/k-1)T \quad (53c)$$

where $\hat{V}(k-1)$ is the estimated air speed at time $T(k-1)$, and W_x and W_y are the estimated wind components. The predicted position is approximated through the use of numerical integration using the Euler-Maclaurin summation formula, retaining only the first correction term. In general, this formula is given by [7] as

$$\int_{t_0}^{t_n} f(t)dt \approx T \sum_{i=0}^n f_i - \frac{T}{2} (f_0 + f_n) - \frac{T^2}{12} (f'_n - f'_0) + \dots \text{h.o.t.} \quad (54)$$

The equations involving the integrals are

$$\hat{x}(k/k-1) = \hat{x}(k-1/k-1) + \int_{T(k-1)}^{T(k)} \dot{x}(t) dt \quad (55a)$$

$$\hat{y}(k/k-1) = \hat{y}(k-1/k-1) + \int_{T(k-1)}^{T(k)} \dot{y}(t) dt \quad (55b)$$

$$\hat{z}(k/k-1) = \hat{z}(k-1/k-1) + \int_{T(k-1)}^{T(k)} \dot{z}(t) dt \quad (55c)$$

Applying (54) yields

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{x}(k/k-1) &= \hat{x}(k-1/k-1) + \frac{T}{2} [\hat{\dot{x}}(k-1/k-1) + \hat{\dot{x}}(k/k-1)] \\ &\quad - \frac{T^2}{12} [\hat{\ddot{x}}_t(k/k-1) - \hat{\ddot{x}}_t(k-1/k-1)] \end{aligned} \quad (56a)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{y}(k/k-1) &= \hat{y}(k-1/k-1) + \frac{T}{2} [\hat{\dot{y}}(k-1/k-1) + \hat{\dot{y}}(k/k-1)] \\ &\quad - \frac{T^2}{12} [\hat{\ddot{y}}_t(k/k-1) - \hat{\ddot{y}}_t(k-1/k-1)] \end{aligned} \quad (56b)$$

$$\hat{z}(k/k-1) = T \hat{\dot{z}}(k/k-1) \quad (56c)$$

where \ddot{x}_t and \ddot{y}_t represent total accelerations in x and y. The simplification of the equation used to predict altitude is a result of the fact that there is no deterministic forcing in that direction.

A discussion of the relationship between the acceleration estimate $\hat{\ddot{x}}(k/k-1)$ and the total accelerations shown in (56a) and (56b) is required at this point. The purpose of estimating an acceleration is due to the fact that bias bank angles exist which tend to cause a continuous turning motion,

and thus additional and unknown accelerations in the x and y directions. The prediction method as described above will place the aircraft at exactly the correct point with the correct velocity if there is no bias. In this case, the estimator will estimate that zero additional acceleration is present. In the case in which an unknown bias bank angle is present, the prediction equations will not be moving the aircraft heading angle the correct number of degrees/sec and thus lag will develop in the filter. This lag will cause a non-zero acceleration to be estimated, and this value will subsequently be added appropriately to the respective velocity components in order to compensate for the insufficient motion.

In summary, the acceleration estimate is not an estimate of the total acceleration, but is only an estimate of that acceleration which is unknown, due possibly to a variety of causes, but due primarily to an unknown bias angle in the autopilot roll reference. Thus the derivatives with respect to time of the velocity components in (56a) and (56b) do not equate to the acceleration estimates. Rather, they may be computed by differentiating equations (53) with respect to time and assuming that $\hat{\ddot{X}}(k-1/k-1)$ is approximately constant. This yields

$$\hat{\ddot{x}}_t(k/k-1) = \hat{V}(k-1) \cos[\psi(k)] \dot{\psi}(k) \quad (57a)$$

$$\hat{\ddot{y}}_t(k/k-1) = -\hat{V}(k-1) \sin[\psi(k)] \dot{\psi}(k) \quad (57b)$$

and

$$\hat{\ddot{x}}_t(k-1/k-1) = \hat{V}(k-1) \cos[\psi(k-1)] \dot{\psi}(k-1) \quad (58a)$$

$$\hat{\ddot{y}}_t(k-1/k-1) = -\hat{V}(k-1) \sin[\psi(k-1)] \dot{\psi}(k-1). \quad (58b)$$

F. KALMAN FILTER IMPLEMENTATION

Two separate Kalman filter subroutines were developed to simulate the operation and filtering of the radar processor. RADAR6 is the sixth order filter and RADAR9 is the ninth order filter. Their implementation in software is very similar; the differences are described below along with specific characteristics of the Kalman filter which apply to both versions. A general flow diagram for the filter is presented as Fig. 2.

1. Differences in RADAR6 and RADAR9

The obvious difference between the two filters is that one is capable of tracking a maneuvering aircraft with nonzero autopilot bank angle bias, and the other is not. This is due to the fact that the sixth order filter does not include the acceleration states in x, y, and z. The price paid for this additional estimation capability is an increase in computation time and program size. As implemented, the ninth order filter requires about 32 percent more storage allocation in memory than does RADAR6; RADAR6 requires about 76 K bytes of storage on an IBM 360-67. The increased computational time is difficult to judge since all timing data refers to the running of the overall program. The estimate for increased run time for the ninth order filter is on the order of 20 to 50 percent, depending on overall program run time.

The increased run time and storage requirements result from the requirement that the ninth order filter must have

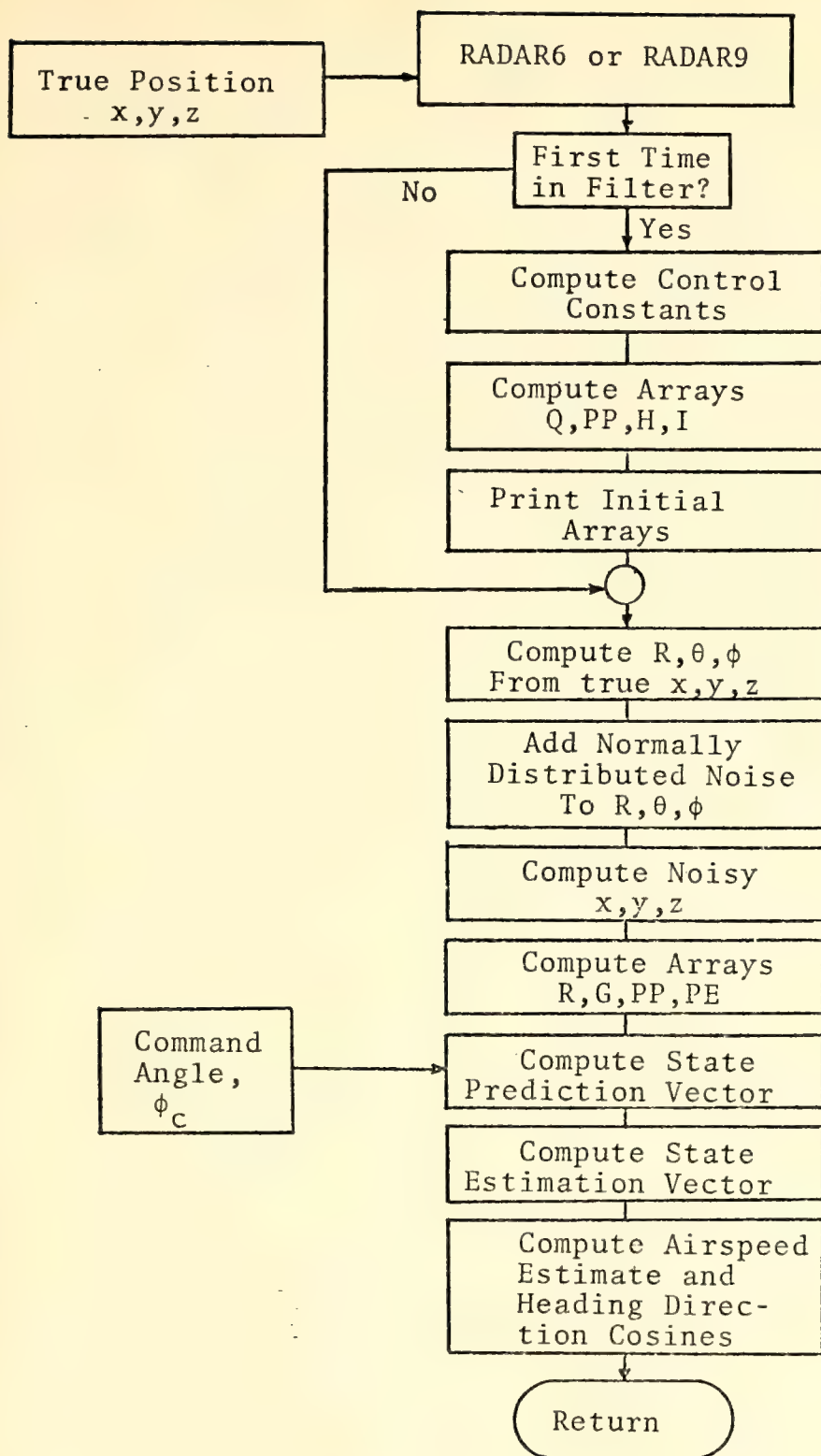


Figure 2. General block diagram of Radar Subroutines.

arrays which are 9×9 , while the sixth order filter requires only arrays which are 6×6 ; 18 of these arrays are involved resulting in a factor of 2.25 increase in array storage alone.

The prediction calculations for the sixth order filter differ from the ninth order filter only in the fact that the acceleration terms are missing in augmenting the predicted velocity components.

RADAR6 was used to develop the Coarse Guidance program since no mention of autopilot bias problems was found in the available documentation on that original system, [8] and [9]. RADAR9 was developed directly in response to the bias problem and was therefore used exclusively in the improvement of the Precision Guidance simulation program. The two subroutines could be interchanged to work with the other simulation mode's program in a matter of minutes, should this be desired.

2. Initialization and Constant Array Calculations

Upon entering either RADAR subroutine for the first time, logic passes control through a section of constant array calculation and definition of program constants. The constants specified at this point are primarily those which are used in bank and turn angle equations. These are a function of the aircraft type and update intervals and remain constant throughout a given simulation run.

A total of five arrays are defined at the program start and remain constant. An Identity array of order equal to the filter order is set up. The Measurement matrix, (H),

as given in either (17) or (19), depending on filter order is then defined. The state transition array, ϕ , is considered constant for this application and is defined in accordance with the filter order. The Q matrix, which is a measure of the expected unknown random forcing to be applied to the system is computed using the Γ array as given in (44) (for the ninth order filter) in conjunction with the expected value of the random forcing array, W. For this study, W has been set to 0. The use and effects of non-zero values in this array are discussed below.

The covariance of the initial state prediction vector is set to 10^6 , a somewhat arbitrarily large number. The effect of choosing such a large variance on the states is to cause the filter to set the initial state estimation vector equal to the observation. In other words, the filter essentially ignores the *a priori* information set in as initial conditions. This is a very typical method of initializing a linear Kalman filter, when little confidence is placed on any initial estimate of the states. The original simulation programs followed this practice (of zero initialization) and it was continued in the improved version. However, considerable improvement in initial filter settling for the Kalman filters implemented could be achieved through the use of good initial conditions. The improved version of Coarse Guidance yields good estimates of the aircraft position, and in a "pass-off" to the Precision Guidance mode in a "live run" the states active in Coarse Guidance at the time would make

valid initial conditions for the Precision Guidance radar filter.

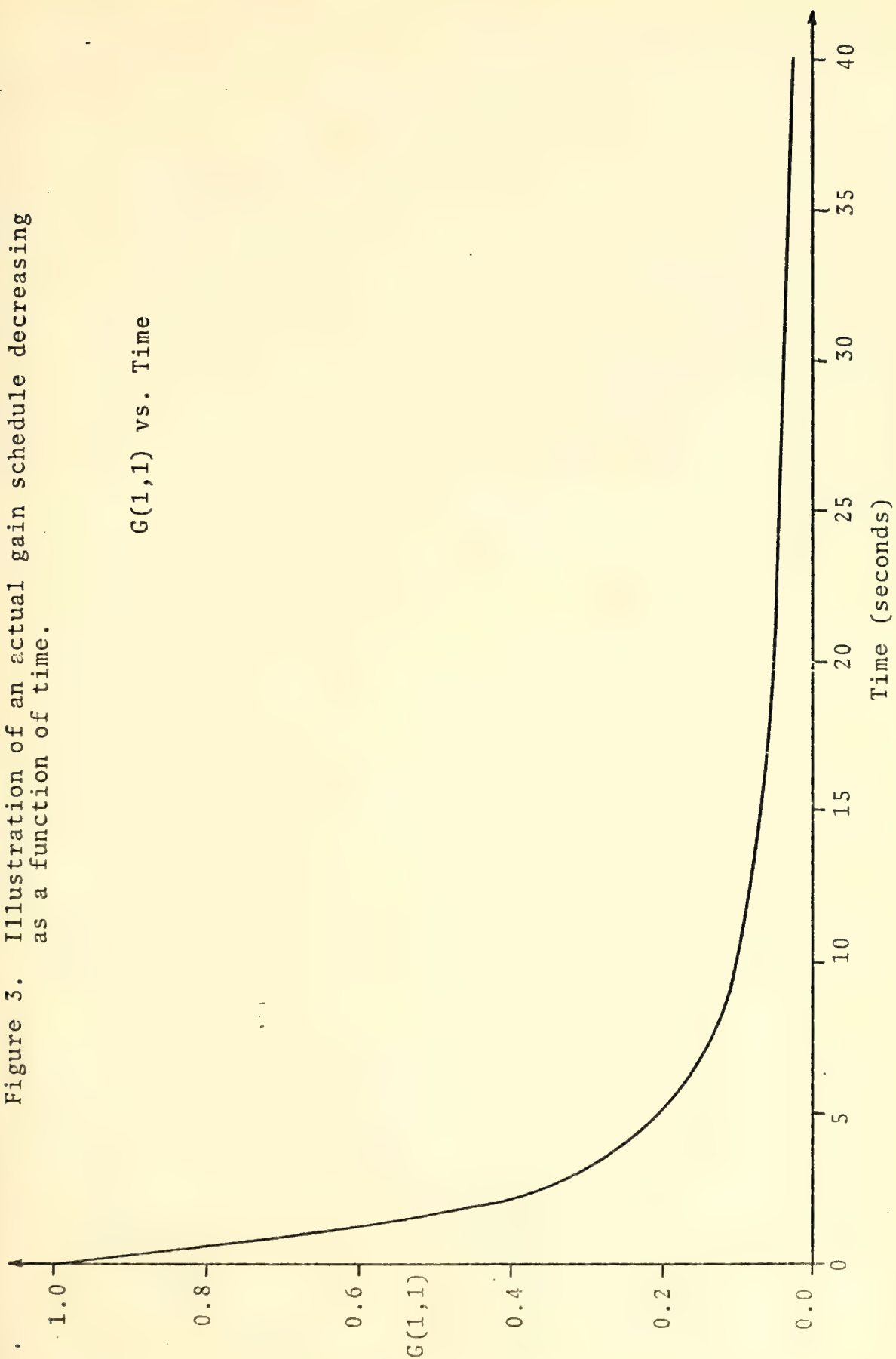
G. PREDICTION ERROR, THE GAIN SCHEDULE, AND COVARIANCE OF AIRCRAFT MANEUVER

The gain matrix, $G(k)$, determines to what extent the data will be permitted to affect the state estimation. During the initial few estimations, the data usually always plays a large role in determining states, due to the large uncertainties in the actual states specified by the large covariances of prediction and estimation. As more data is taken, the covariances fall, and there is less requirement to accept noisy data into the filter to update the state estimate. Figure 3 shows a plot of the typical gain schedule for the x coordinate, $G(1,1)$ term as a function of time. Values for the primary gain terms in y and z are similar. The curve is approximately exponential in shape, starts essentially at 1.0 at time zero, and decreases monotonically. As can be seen from (9), the exact values in the gain matrix depend on a multitude of variables, including the states themselves in the form of the R matrix.

Absolute compliance with the Kalman filter assumptions results in a gain schedule which is optimal in the sense that the state estimates will be of minimum variance. The use of changing gains with time is implicit. Note that in the original simulation programs, only constant gain filters were used, or in a few instances, filters which started at one constant gain value and then switched to one different set of gains.

Figure 3. Illustration of an actual gain schedule decreasing as a function of time.

$G(1,1)$ vs. Time



The gains are related to the filter bandwidth. High gains correspond to wide bandwidth since they "let in" nearly all of the measured data, including the noise on the data. Lower gains correspond to narrow band filters since very little data gets into the state estimation calculations. Use of low gains also resembles a narrow band low pass filter in the phase lag which results in the state estimation vector due to an abrupt change in the actual states. When this results, large differences begin to develop in the prediction residual of the estimation equation (11):

$$E(k) = Z(k) - H(k)\hat{X}(k/k-1). \quad (59)$$

In this case, (59) simplifies to

$$E_x = x_{data} - \hat{x}(k/k-1) \quad (60a)$$

$$E_y = y_{data} - \hat{y}(k/k-1) \quad (60b)$$

$$E_z = z_{data} - \hat{z}(k/k-1). \quad (60c)$$

As the differences in equations (60) begin to be biased either positively or negatively over a period of time, the filter will begin to integrate to a new trajectory in state space to compensate for the fact. The lower the gains, the longer this process will take.

If no random excitation noise, or no unknown forces or uncertainties are present in the system whose states are to be estimated, then the proper setting for W , the covariance of random state excitation, is $\underline{0}$. Since the Q array in (9) is

$$Q(k) = \Gamma E[W W^T] \Gamma^T, \quad (61)$$

if W is $\underline{0}$, then Q will also be $\underline{0}$. Examination of (9) in this case will reveal that as $t \rightarrow \infty$ the gain schedule will go to zero, and as a result data will have little effect on the state estimation process after a relatively short period of time after initialization. This is fine if all factors are known.

In real systems, all factors affecting the states are rarely known. Uncertainties in AN/TPQ-27 might include wind velocity, exact aircraft roll response, biases in measurement equipment, and time variations of all of these.

The goal in establishing improved simulation programs was to devise techniques which would perform the required estimation and tracking assuming the above uncertainties did not exist to a significant extent. This attitude seemed to follow that used in the generation of the original program. It was recognized that use of a gain schedule which goes to zero is not a likely useable solution to the problem; however, it did seem reasonable to try to generate a solution which worked with zero Q when the uncertainties did not exist. With this accomplished, actual utilization of the algorithms against real data will determine the extent to which the bandwidth must be opened to achieve the best results.

Selection of Q is a problem which perpetually plagues users of the Kalman filter. Any given data set will have a given Q which will yield best results in terms of a specified performance criteria, normally tracking precision. The Q cannot be selected with the benefit of hindsight, and must be chosen to yield the optimum performance over the ensemble of state trajectories of interest. The normal method for finding

this value would be to take as many raw data tracks as possible, and try to determine the Q using statistical methods.

An alternate technique to generate Q on-line through the use of prediction error is described in [10]. In this paper, Aldrick and Krabill propose the calculation of Q by the following method:

$$Q(k) = a[\text{Del}(k) \text{ Del}(k)^T] + b[\text{Del}(k-1) \text{ Del}(k-1)^T] \quad (62)$$

where a and b are constants to be determined by analysis of actual data, and

$$\text{Del}(k) = \hat{X}(k/k) - \hat{X}(k/k-1) . \quad (63)$$

This method was investigated to a limited extent, and showed some promise if refined. Simple use of (62) seems to open the bandwidth wider than is desired. It has the advantage over the use of some constant Q for all runs that, in theory, if no uncertainties exist, the $\text{Del}(k)$ arrays will be zero and thus Q will be 0. Thus, wide bandwidth is achieved only when required, as determined by prediction success. In practice however, it was found that this method caused the gains to oscillate, and created excessive error.

H. REDUCTION OF COMPUTATIONAL TIME

The most obvious disadvantage of using the Kalman filter compared with the constant gain alpha-beta filter is the increase in complexity and computation time required to compute this optimal gain schedule. There are several techniques which can be employed to reduce this burden, all of which result in further loss of optimality, but to limited extents.

In general, the R matrix is a function of the states or position of the aircraft. If the rough start and end points for the tracks to be followed are known in advance of the mission, it is possible to compute the average R, θ , and ϕ and thus an average R matrix. Unless R, θ , and ϕ vary over wide ranges, the loss in optimality by this approximation should be small. Since the gain schedule is state dependent only to the extent that R is state dependent, the gain schedule can now be computed and stored in a mission data table, and thus need not be computed on-line. Since 18 different gains are required by RADAR6 and 27 by RADAR9 for each sampling time, this becomes a rather large problem if auxiliary storage is not available.

An alternative to storing the gain schedule is to fit each of the gain schedules to either an exponential curve or to a function of the type

$$f(x) = a + b x^{-1} + c x^{-2} + d x^{-3} + \dots \quad (64)$$

Then only 18 (or 27) computations would be required at each sampling time.

Whatever technique is chosen to approximate the true gain schedule, it will not be nearly as sub-optimal as a constant gain over all time, or two constants which are switched in and out.

III. PRECISION GUIDANCE SIMULATION

A. INTRODUCTION

A limited amount of Precision Guidance simulation program documentation was provided with the original version of the program. This greatly facilitated understanding of the original version of the program, and also subsequent modification for improvement. Many of the original concepts used were not changed. Input and output formats were revised for ease of use and to provide a greater indication of program performance. Since large portions of the original program's logic and coding have been retained, these may be mentioned and summarized lightly for continuity. The derivations and justification of assumptions in these areas will not be addressed, as they are considered to be adequately documented in the existing system documentation.

A block diagram of the simulation program control loop is presented in Fig. 4. In a few words, the program starts with the aircraft at some designated position and velocity with respect to a target which is to be bombed. After a 6 sec filter settling period, control logic determines the lateral error which will be incurred if the present flight profile is continued until time to release the bomb. Functions of the lateral error become the controlling mechanism to generate command bank angles which cause the aircraft to change course. It is emphasized that all control commands

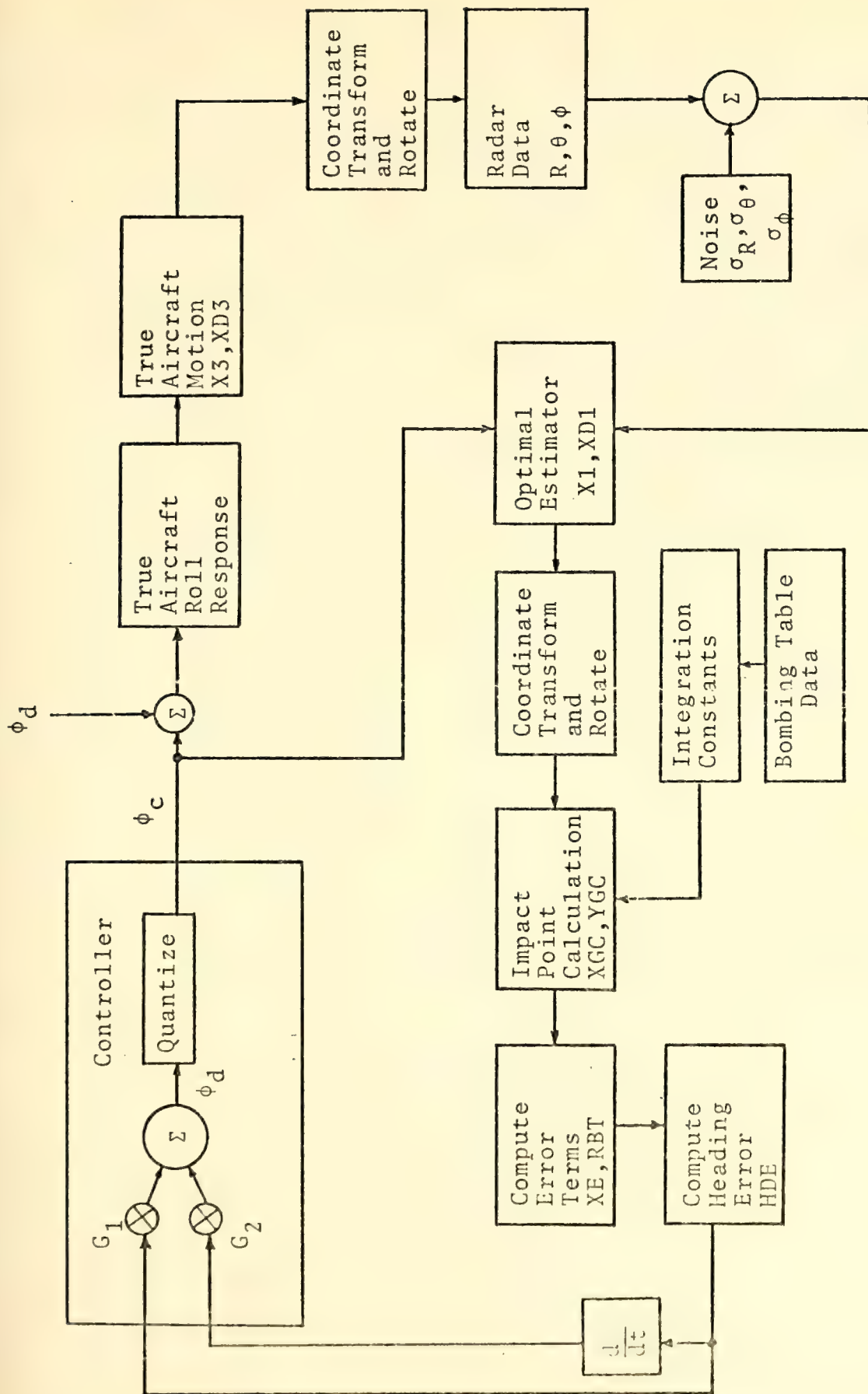


Figure 4. Simulation Program block diagram.

are based on estimated positions and velocities. Thus it may be possible to drive the estimated lateral error to zero, and still miss the target considerably, if the state estimation vector is in error. One further comment is that the problem is not totally one of estimation and control. The aircraft has a bank angle limitation imposed of ± 30 degrees. This limits the turning rate such that, depending on the initial position and velocity with respect to the target, the aircraft may not be physically able to come about to the correct heading in the time required. Examples of this situation are provided.

B. INITIALIZATION AND FILTER SETTling TIME

The new simulation program is functionally similar to the original version in initialization. The same variables are used wherever meaningful. The coordinate transformation vectors and matrices defined during initialization are retained, as are all equations for operating in the dive bombing mode. (The original program provided logic for executing a diving mode, but use of this mode has not been investigated in this study.)

The precision radar sampling rate is 8 Hz. No action except state estimation is taken during the first 2 sec of the simulation run. At the 2 sec point, logic is executed to enable prediction of the lateral error at 6 seconds into the run. The 4 second lag is assumed to be due to an attempt to simulate the fact that the actual computer used is computer-time limited, thus constraining the integration logic to

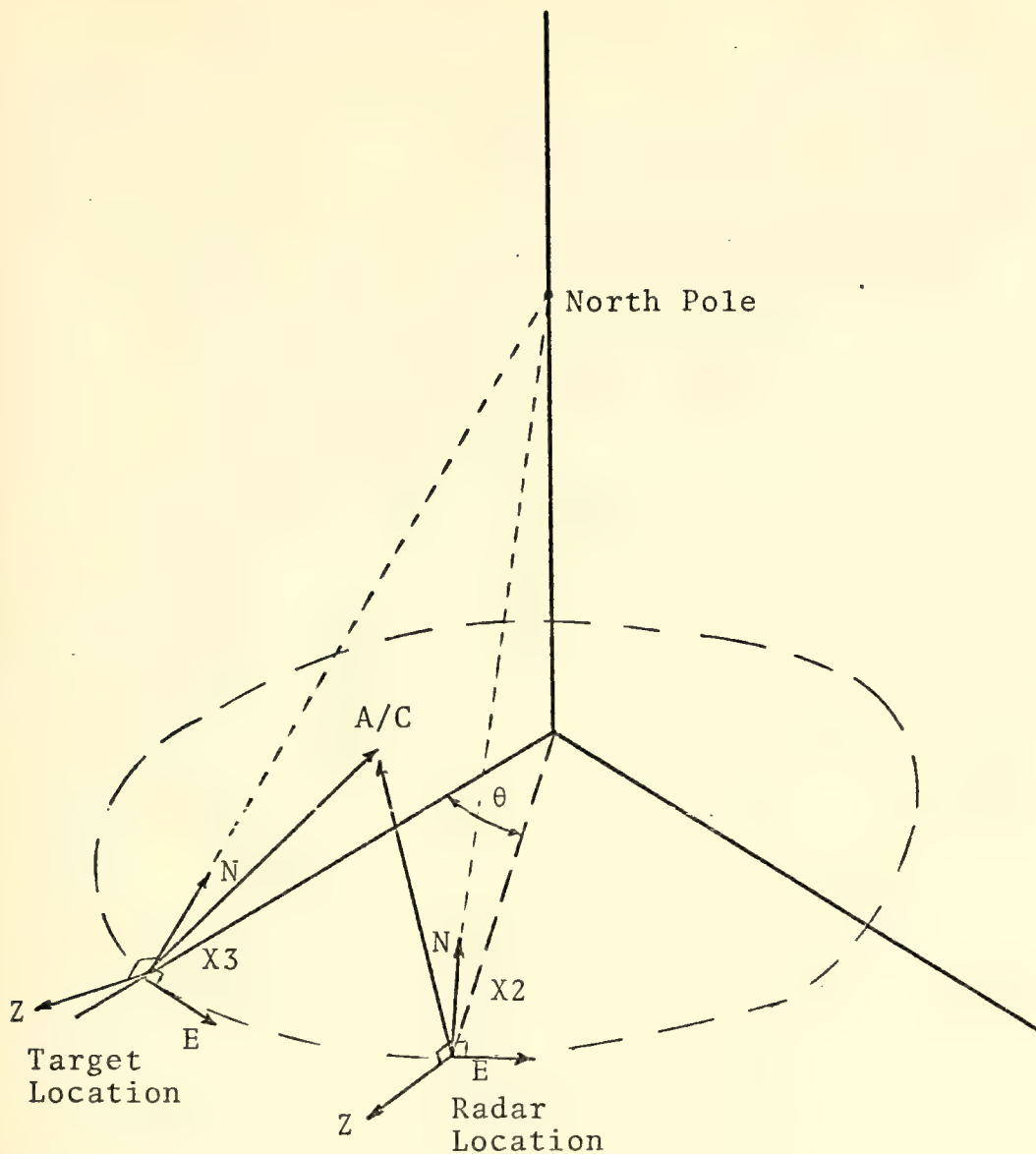
execution at no more than 0.25 Hz. At $t = 6$ seconds, the lateral error is first estimated, and the first non-zero command to the aircraft can be transmitted.

C. PRECISION GUIDANCE COORDINATE CONVENTIONS AND TRANSFORMATIONS

Three primary coordinate systems are used in Precision Guidance calculations. These systems have their origins at the target, the radar, and the aircraft. A convention in notation is used throughout the program to denote vectors in the various coordinate systems. $X1$ represents a position vector, $XD1$ represents a velocity vector, and $XDD1$ represents an acceleration vector. (The only time acceleration vectors appear are in RADAR9.) The number "1" in the notation simply refers to a specific coordinate system.

$X1$ represents the state estimate of the aircraft in the radar reference frame; $X2$ represents the true state vector of the aircraft in the radar frame. $X3$ represents the state vector of the aircraft in the target frame. Conversion from one frame to the other is accomplished through the use of transformation matrices $EM1$, $EM2$, and $EV1$, and the subroutines $MATMLT$, and $MATMAD$ which perform the matrix multiplication and addition. The relationship between $X2$ (or $X1$) and $X3$ is illustrated in Fig. 5.

Aircraft control is derived through the use of the $X6$ coordinate system, which has its origin at the aircraft and its y axis oriented along the estimated aircraft ground heading. This transformation is accomplished through the coordinate transformation matrix $EM3$. Figure 6 illustrates the



The local vertical is labeled Z. Local North is the y axis, and local East is the x axis in each frame. The dashed line is a great circle through the two points. Point labeled A/C is the aircraft.

Figure 5. Illustration of the relationship between the X3 and the X2 coordinate systems.

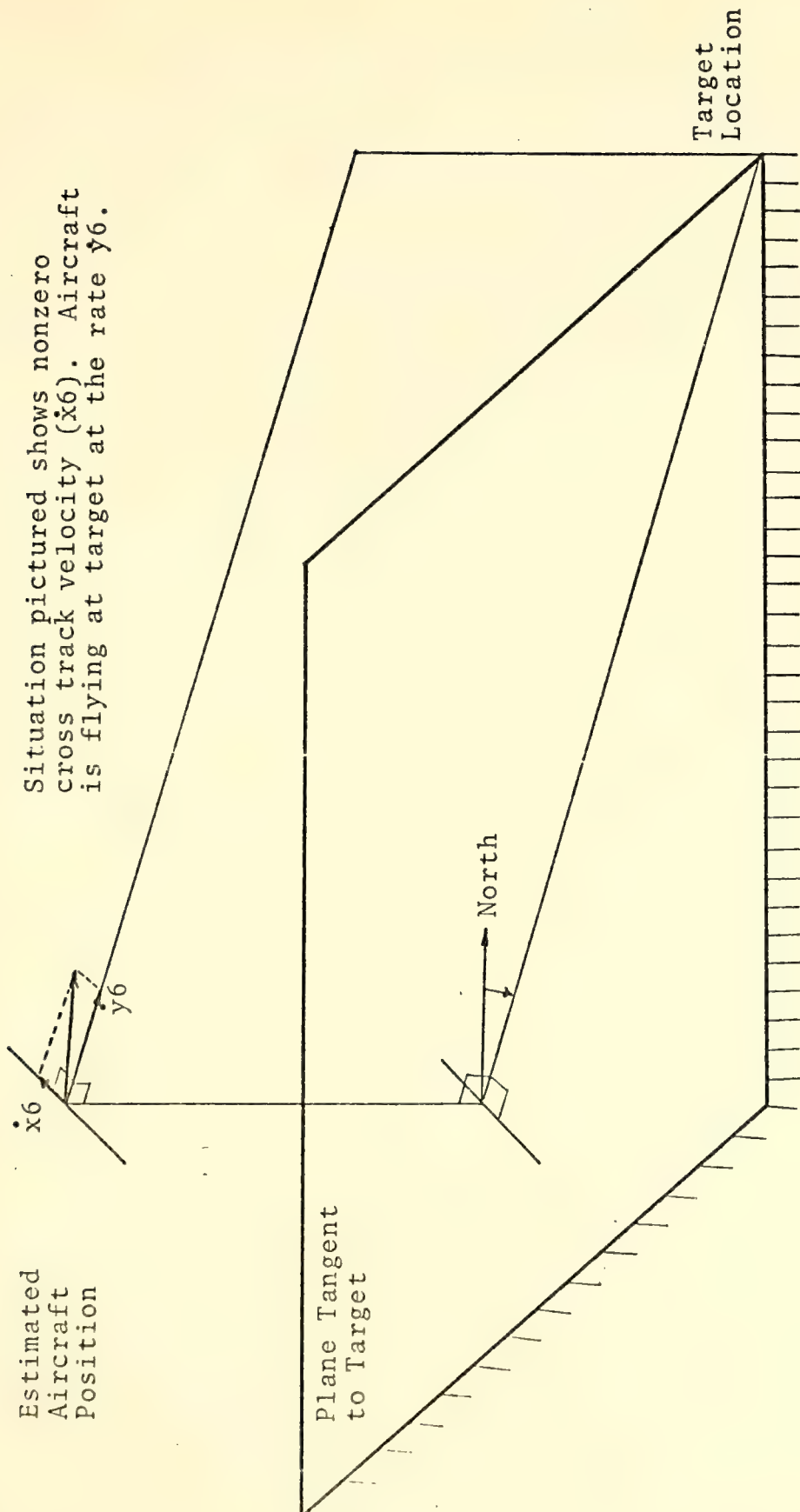


Figure 6. Illustration of relationship between X_6 and the Target.

the relationship between this coordinate system and the target. Note that in the case of perfect estimation and no wind that this y axis orientation would point directly at the target.

Each of the X, XD, and XDD vectors are of dimension 3, one storage allocation for each physical dimension. Thus,

$$X1(1) = x1$$

$$X1(2) = y1$$

$$X1(3) = z1.$$

The coordinate systems and transformation equations are fully specified in [11].

D. LOOP GEOMETRY AND ERROR CALCULATIONS

The normal flow of control through the main program loop following the initial 6 second settling period begins with a time update and a movement of the aircraft in accordance with the command bank angle generated at the previous time, all within the original subroutine ARCRFT. The true position is then transformed into the radar frame, noise added, and the new state vector estimated using the RADAR9 subroutine. The estimated state vector is then transformed into the X6,XD6 system, sometimes referred to as the "double primed" reference system in the original program documentation.

As mentioned previously, every 4 seconds the simulation program computes new coefficients which are used to calculate the ballistic range to the target, and bomb time of fall. This involves integration of a system of 16 differential equations using a fourth order Runge-Kutta scheme. The ballistic

range (RA) and time of fall for the bomb (TF) are computed using a first order linearized approximation to the system of equations described above at those times when no integration has been performed. Subroutines STIFF, DER, and OUT are used to perform the required calculations; these are completely specified in [10].

The ballistic range, RA, is the distance the bomb will impact from the present aircraft position. Time of fall, TF, is the time in seconds which will elapse between bomb release and impact. These values and the ballistic wind components in track and cross-track to the aircraft estimated heading determine the impact point for the bomb in X6 reference frame. The equations for this estimated impact point, (XGC,YGC), are as described in [11]. Figure 7 illustrates the geometry of the situation for the windless case. It is assumed that by selecting the bomb release time carefully, a near-zero error in impact on the y6 axis can be achieved. Only by having the aircraft heading precisely correct will the cross track impact error, called lateral error (XE), be zero as well.

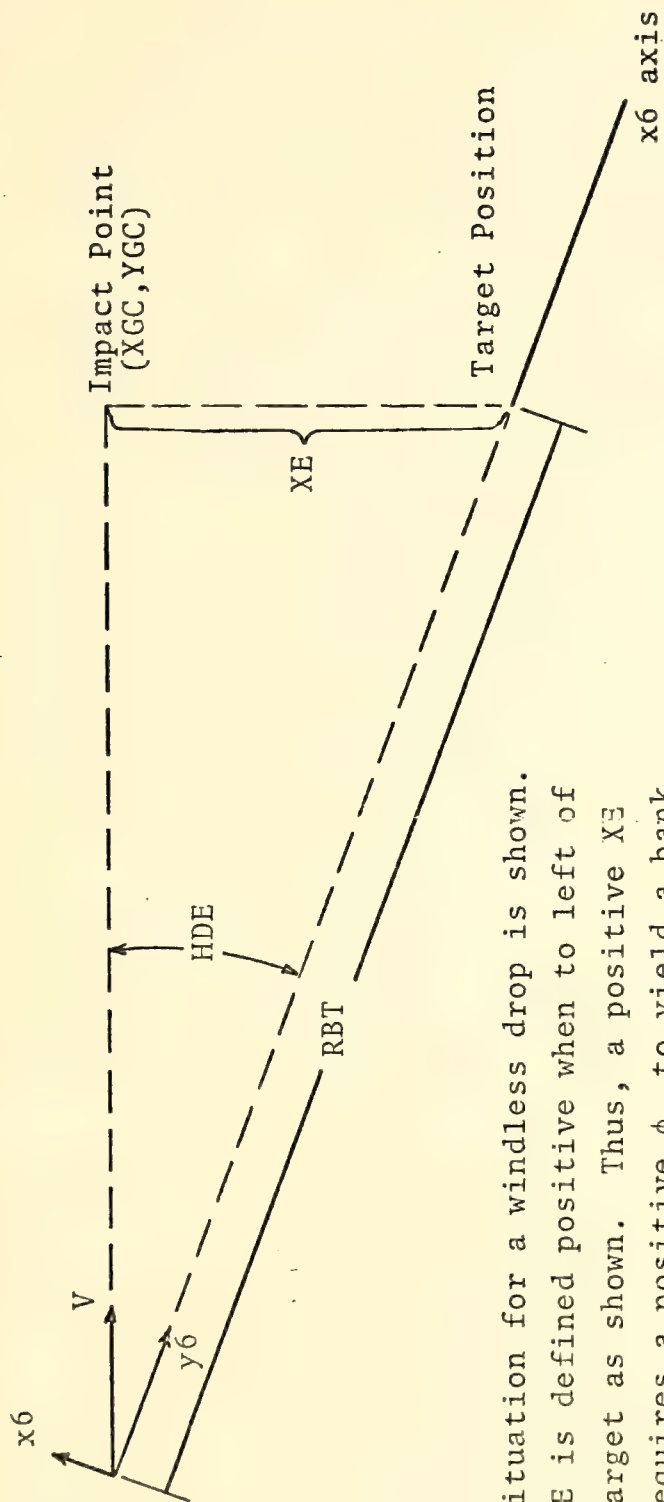
At each sampling point, the Time-to-Go-to-Release the bomb, TG, is computed using

$$TG = (y6 - YGC)/\dot{y6} \quad (65)$$

The lateral error is given by

$$XE = x6 - XGC.$$

Other quantities which are used in error calculations are the ballistic range to the target, RBT, and the heading angle error, HDE. These are given by



Situation for a windless drop is shown. XE is defined positive when to left of target as shown. Thus, a positive XE requires a positive ϕ_c to yield a bank to the right.

Figure 7. Illustration of error and bombing geometry.

$$RBT = (x5^2 + y5^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad (67)$$

where X5 is the coordinate system X6 prior to being rotated for heading-target alignment, and

$$HDE = \arcsin(XE/RBT). \quad (68)$$

E. AIRCRAFT CONTROLLER DESIGN

The new controller for the aircraft is considerably less complex than that originally used. The original version employed lead-lag networks, suitably digitized, with constants which were switched in or out at different stages of the simulation run. The lateral error was driven to zero in the original version of the program, by selection of a gain constant times the lateral error to yield a desired bank angle.

The new controller design attempts to drive both an error and an error rate to zero. The error signals to be driven to zero are the heading angle error, HDE, and the heading angle error rate, HDEDOT, where

$$HDEDOT = \dot{HDE}. \quad (69)$$

The desired control bank angle, ϕ_d , is given by

$$\phi_{d1} = G_1 HDE \quad (70)$$

$$\phi_{d2} = G_2 HDEDOT \quad (71)$$

and
$$\phi_d = \phi_{d1} + \phi_{d2}. \quad (72)$$

This procedure requires selection of the feedback gain constants G_1 and G_2 . It should be noted at this time that G_1 and G_2 are the only two constants in the simulation program which must be determined "through simulation," i.e., by

trial and error. The original program was filled with numerous "gain constants" which were, or were to have been selected by "simulation." In addition, in the original version, much of the theory was developed through the assumption that the process was approximately a linear one, and development of a linearized model which reflected these linearizations. Such linearization may be somewhat valid in the final stages of a long run where only small commands are being sent, but in the initial phase of heading correction, the commands saturate and the assumption of linearity is invalid. It is in this nonlinear region of operation that commands must be optimized to yield a combination of rapid correction of heading error and minimum overshoot of the correct heading.

Two sets of control gains have been selected for the two prevalent aircraft roll response time constants, $\tau_b = 2$ and $\tau_b = 3.3$. The gain constants are given below.

$$\tau_b = 2 : G_1 = G_2 = 75$$

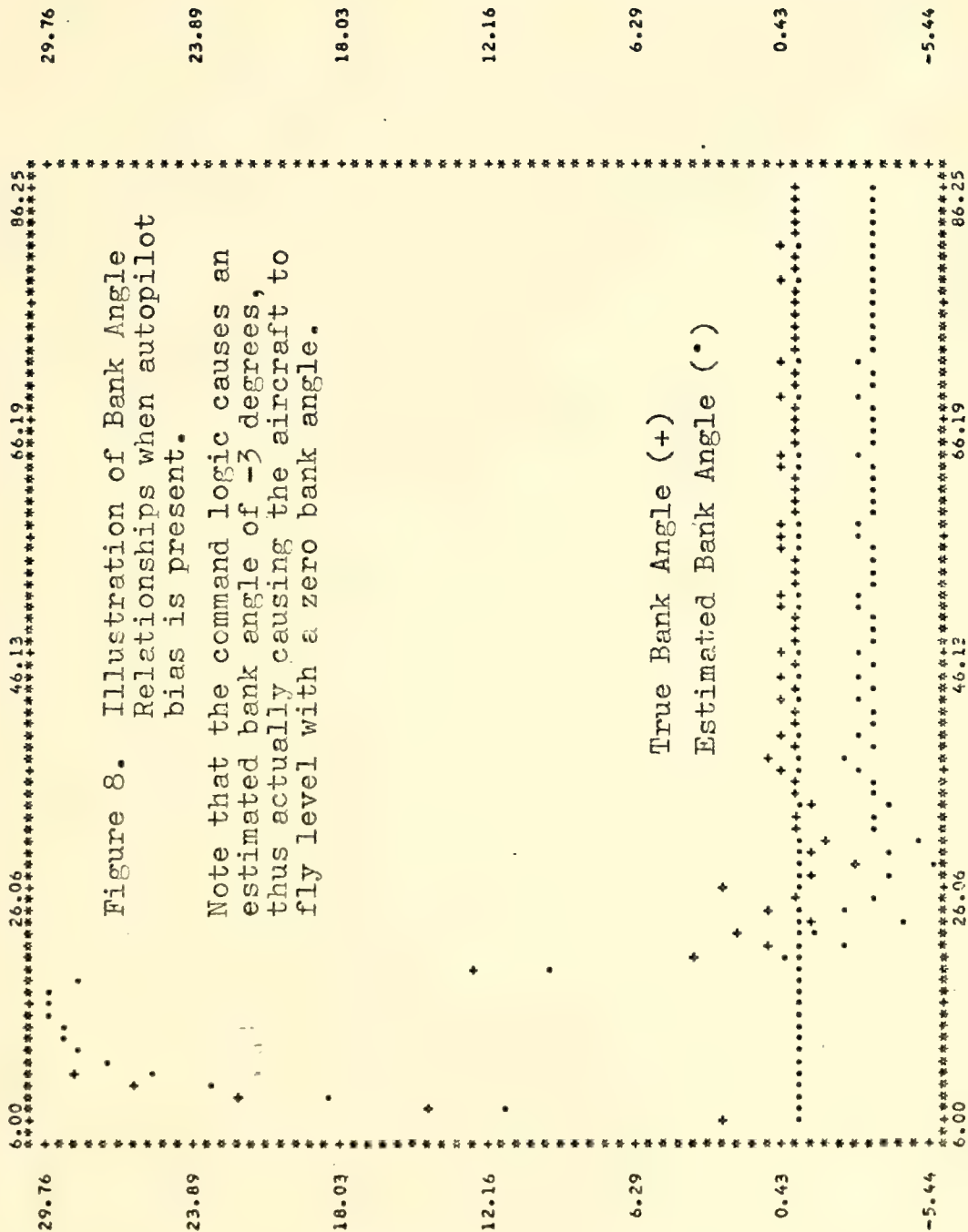
$$\tau_b = 3.3 : G_1 = G_2 = 150.$$

These parameters were selected through analysis of numerous simulation runs with each τ_b and subjectively evaluating the resultant performance. The performance criteria used was to generate initial commands which are of the "bang-bang" type referred to in optimal control theory, causing the bank command to saturate at the autopilot limit of ± 30 degrees. This causes the aircraft to begin turning toward the correct heading at the maximum possible rate permitted. The effect

of heading error rate control is to act as a damper in that the faster the heading angle changes, the more the control will begin to decrease. The second part of the performance criteria was to require that when small angle errors are noted, only small commands are generated.

There is a requirement for no bank commands during the final second of flight. This is to ensure that the aircraft does not make a violent maneuver just as the bomb is dropped, causing the bomb to be pitched from the aircraft rather than simply dropped as had been assumed in the bombing calculations.

For a one second period beginning three seconds before bomb release, i.e., $TG = 3$ to $TG = 2$, the average estimated aircraft bank angle is computed. This average estimated bank angle is then sent as the command during the final two seconds before bomb release. The reason for sending this value vice a command of zero degrees is the possible presence of a bias angle. Figure 8 is a plot of a typical simulation run in which the autopilot has a bias bank angle of 3 degrees. Note that this bias is automatically compensated for by the commands sent. The average command at the end of the run is approximately -3 degrees. This has the effect of rolling the aircraft back to a level flight profile in a steady-state situation, vice a slowly turning profile which would be present if the command was 0 degrees. By averaging the estimated bank angle over the period defined above, and sending this value for the final few seconds, the aircraft continues on an approximately error free path. A zero command



at this time would cause the aircraft to begin a slow turn and greatly increase the lateral error with no opportunity for correction.

Command system requirements require that the command angle be quantized to the nearest $15/128$ degree. This is accomplished through simple logic as described in [11].

F. PRECISION GUIDANCE PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION

1. Main Program and Subroutines

The Precision Guidance simulation program consists of a main routine and seven primary subroutines. The program listing is appended at the end of this report. Each of the subroutines is included and in each of the routines the primary variables and purpose of the routine is specified, with the exception of subroutines STIFF, DER, and OUT, which serve only to support the Runge-Kutta integration defined above. The simulation program was written to run on an IBM 360-67 computer system and takes advantage of several of the system software subroutines. The program with linkage and subroutines requires approximately 150 K to execute and will run a typical time of from one to three minutes of CPU time. Compilation requires approximately 50 seconds.

A listing of the variables used in the program along with the variable definitions is provided in Appendix A.

2. Program Input and Output

Specific format definitions for program input data are provided in Appendix B. The program output has been

changed significantly from that in the original program version. A sample of one complete simulation run is provided at the end of this report. The initial conditions and constants are output along with short word definitions of their meaning or useage. Each second, a summary of the critical parameters of the program are output in block form; the output key is printed on each page for ready availability to the user. During the final second before bomb release, the critical parameters summary is printed at every sampling point.

On the final time through the main processing loop, all estimates are replaced by their corresponding true values, and the bomb "released." The impact point is computed, and the miss distances in x,y and overall are printed, designated XI, YI, and RI, respectively.

As a measure of filter effectiveness in noise reduction and state prediction in position including deterministic motion, the square of filter residual is summed throughout the run. The RMS values of filter residue are printed following the bomb impact miss distances. Filter residue in this sense is defined as

$$\text{FILRES}_x = x1 - x2 \quad (73a)$$

$$\text{FILRES}_y = y1 - y2 \quad (73b)$$

$$\text{FILRES}_z = z1 - z2. \quad (73c)$$

In addition to the filter residual in each coordinate, a radial residual defined as

$$\text{FILRES}_R = (\text{FILRES}_x^2 + \text{FILRES}_y^2 + \text{FILRES}_z^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad (74)$$

is printed in RMS form, where the average is over the entire simulation run.

Some of the critical parameters are stored in arrays each second throughout the run. These are then line printer plotted at the completion of the run with appropriate labelling.

IV. COARSE GUIDANCE SIMULATION

A. INTRODUCTION

Two documents, [8] and [9], were provided to describe the techniques and general approach being followed on the original Coarse Guidance simulation program. However, no program documentation such as that provided for Precision Guidance, [11], was available. The program provided seemed inordinately complex in some places and the general approach to the problem did not appear to be a viable one from which to build an improved version.

It was determined that the best approach would be to write a totally new main simulation driving routine, use the already existing aircraft simulation program, ARCRFT, and the already developed Kalman filter radar simulation program RADAR6 to simulate the Coarse Guidance tracking system. RADAR6 was chosen vice RADAR9 simply because neither [8] nor [9] mentioned any difficulty with bank angle biasing. Also, the smaller size and faster running time of RADAR6 made that subroutine a preferred choice. The decision to mate RADAR6 to Coarse Guidance rather than RADAR9 is by no means a final choice. A matter of only a few minutes would be required to modify RADAR9 to be compatible with the Coarse Guidance simulation program. Thus if biasing is a problem in this mode also, RADAR9 could serve as the appropriate unbiased state estimator. The changes in RADAR6 from RADAR9 other than those which relate to acceleration estimation will be discussed

below. A few simplifying changes in the ARCRFT subroutine were also accomplished to reduce core storage requirements and execution time; these will also be described.

Some of the concepts and a few equations from the original documents on Coarse Guidance were used in this study. Since the new simulation program differs significantly from the original version, nearly all equations will be presented and most will be derived.

The basic concept in Coarse Guidance is to get the aircraft from some initial starting point to the final bombing run by flying a predetermined course which is specified by "waypoints" and azimuths of course "legs." A typical simulation setup might appear as illustrated in Fig. 9. The designated legs presumably follow a "safe" path for the strike aircraft. Also, presumably, if the aircraft deviate from the specified path too far, they become in danger. Therefore, it is desirable to provide some control to keep the aircraft as near to the specified path as possible. Of particular importance is to recognize the approach of the beginning of a new leg and begin a "command turn" onto this new leg at such a time that upon completion of the turn, the aircraft will be on the new leg with the same ground heading as the leg's azimuth.

B. PRE-MISSION DATA TABLE COMPUTATIONS AND INITIAL CONDITIONS

Once the path to be flown is specified, the individual legs can be characterized by their azimuth with respect to North and their length. The beginning of the mission is

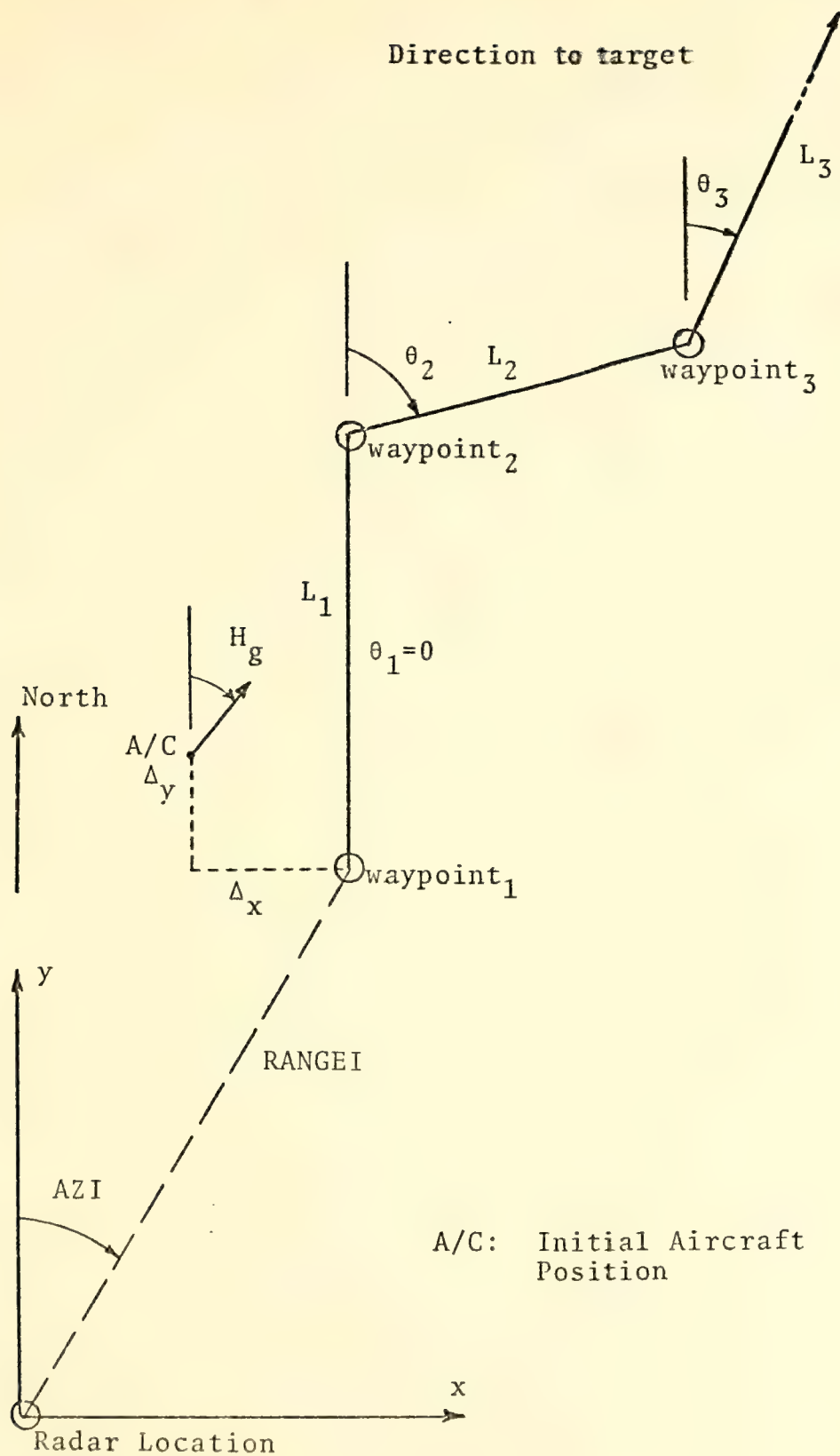


Figure 9. Illustration of a typical 3 leg course.

referred to as a TACAN Entry Point, and is the approximate position of aircraft entry into the problem. Wind causes the ground heading and the air heading to differ. Since most of the aircraft control calculations are made with respect to the air heading, effects of wind must be considered. The initial position of the aircraft is placed at the beginning of the first leg perturbed by some error, and with ground heading of the first leg's azimuth also perturbed by some angle deviation from desired.

1. True and Estimated Wind Components

Figure 10 illustrates the relationship assumed for wind in the problem. Provision is made for an error in estimated wind speed and direction. All true aircraft motion is computed using true wind. All estimated aircraft motion and control decisions are made using the estimated wind components. Wind is assumed zero in the vertical direction. If the true (estimated) direction toward which the wind is blowing is θ_w (θ_{wh}), and the true (estimated) wind speed is V_w (V_{wh}) then the components of wind are given by

$$w_x = V_w \sin(\theta_w) \quad (75a)$$

$$w_y = V_w \cos(\theta_w) \quad (75b)$$

for the true wind, and

$$w_{xh} = V_{wh} \sin(\theta_{wh}) \quad (76a)$$

$$w_{yh} = V_{wh} \cos(\theta_{wh}) \quad (76b)$$

for the estimated wind.

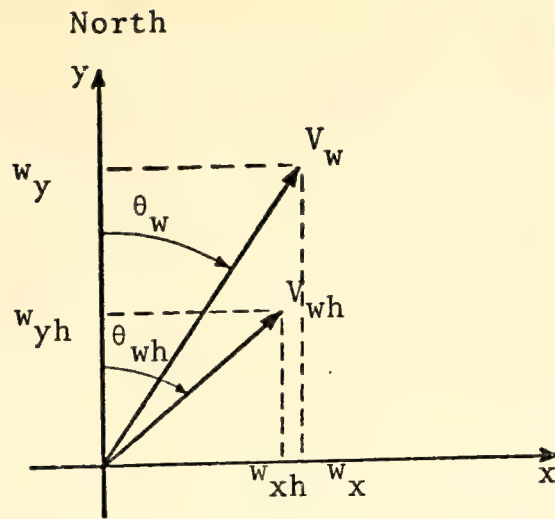


Figure 10. Illustration of Wind Relationships.

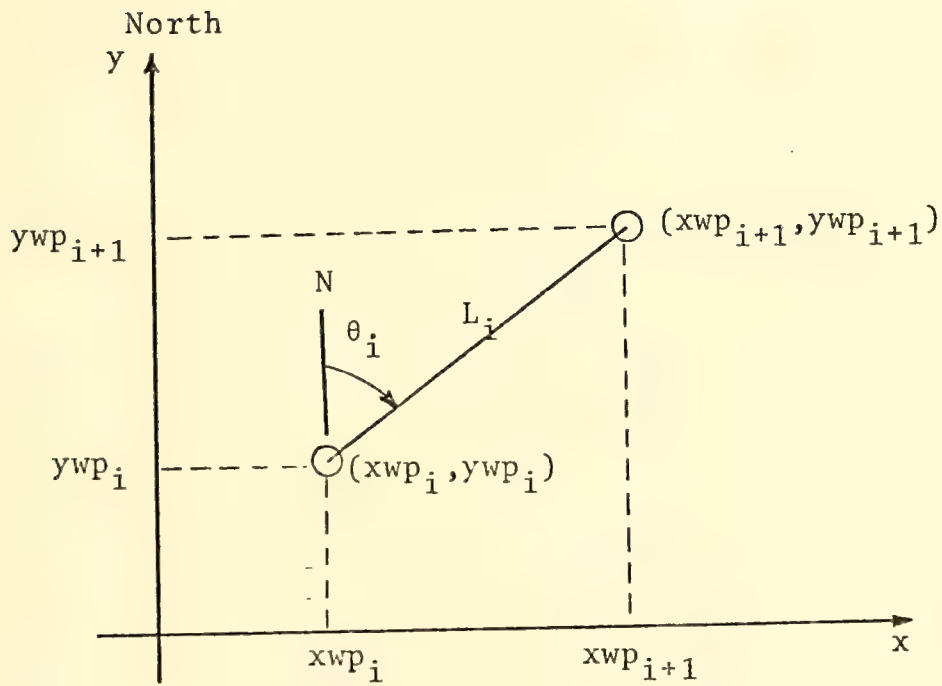


Figure 11. Illustration of Waypoint Coordinate Calculations.

2. Mission Data Table Calculations

Included in the mission data table are the waypoint coordinates, average radar range to each leg, average radar azimuth to a given leg, desired air heading while on each leg, desired ground speed while on each leg, approximate time to fly each leg, and the ground velocity components for each leg.

For notational purposes, it is assumed that there are a total of n legs to be flown; a subscript i on any parameter indicates that parameter for the i^{th} leg. Figure 11 illustrates calculation of the $i+1$ waypoint coordinates from the previous leg's parameters. If (x_{wp_i}, y_{wp_i}) are the coordinates of the i^{th} waypoint, the azimuth of the i^{th} leg is θ_i , and the length of the i^{th} leg is L_i , then

$$x_{wp_{i+1}} = x_{wp_i} + L_i \sin(\theta_i) \quad (77a)$$

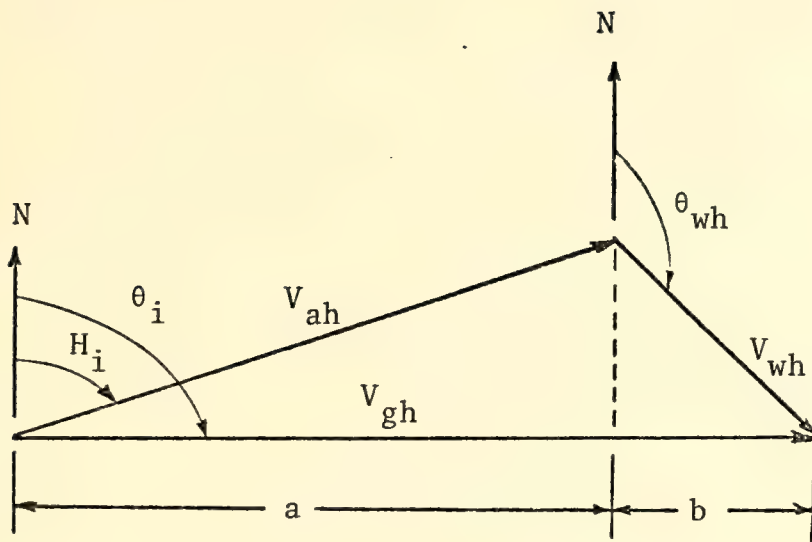
$$y_{wp_{i+1}} = y_{wp_i} + L_i \cos(\theta_i). \quad (77b)$$

The average range and azimuth to the i^{th} leg, R_i and Az_i are given by

$$R_i = \frac{1}{2} [(x_{wp_i} + x_{wp_{i+1}})^2 + (y_{wp_i} + y_{wp_{i+1}})^2]^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad (78)$$

$$Az_i = \arctan \left[\frac{x_{wp_i} + x_{wp_{i+1}}}{y_{wp_i} + y_{wp_{i+1}}} \right]. \quad (79)$$

Figure 12 presents geometry which aids in clarifying calculation of the air heading and ground speed, assuming the air speed is a known constant. (This assumption is maintained through the problem and seems reasonable, since



$$a = V_{ah} \cos(H_i - \theta_i)$$

$$b = V_{wh} \cos(\theta_{wh} - \theta_i)$$

Figure 12. Illustration of Ground Speed and Air Heading Calculation Geometry.

the pilot has a direct readout of his speed with respect to the air.) Since it is desired to fly along the leg, it is correct to sum components perpendicular to the leg and set these to zero. If V_{ah} is the estimated air speed and H_i is the air heading then

$$V_{ah} \sin(H_i - \theta_i) + V_{wh} \sin(\theta_{wh} - \theta_i) = 0. \quad (80)$$

Summing components in the direction of the leg yields the desired ground speed

$$V_{gh} = V_{ah} \cos(H_i - \theta_i) + V_{wh} \cos(\theta_{wh} - \theta_i) \quad (81)$$

V_{gh} can be broken into Cartesian components, V_{gx} and V_{gy} as follows:

$$V_{gx} = V_{gh} \sin(\theta_i) \quad (82a)$$

$$V_{gy} = V_{gh} \cos(\theta_i). \quad (82b)$$

The air heading required to fly in the direction θ_i is found by solving (80) for H_i .

$$H_i = \theta_i - \arcsin \left[\frac{V_{wh}}{V_a} \sin(\theta_{wh} - \theta_i) \right]. \quad (83)$$

3. Initial Position and Velocity of the Aircraft

The initial true position of the aircraft is that of the first waypoint plus a perturbative error. Since the waypoint is on the ground, the altitude of the aircraft is given by the perturbation in the z coordinate. The true position of the aircraft is contained in the X array.

$$x3 = xwp_1 + \Delta_x \quad (84a)$$

$$y3 = ywp_1 + \Delta_y \quad (84b)$$

$$z3 = \Delta_z. \quad (84c)$$

The initial true ground heading, H_g , is read as data. This in addition to the known airspeed, V_a , specifies the true ground speed, V_g , and the true air heading, H_a , through a set of equations similar to (80), (81), and (83). The results are given by

$$H_a = H_g - \arcsin \left[\frac{V_w}{V_a} \sin(\theta_w - H_g) \right] \quad (85)$$

and by

$$V_g = V_a \cos(H_a - H_g) + V_w \cos(\theta_w - H_g). \quad (86)$$

The initial true velocity of the aircraft is then broken into Cartesian coordinates and stored in the XD3 array.

$$\dot{x}_3 = V_g \sin(H_g) \quad (87a)$$

$$\dot{y}_3 = V_g \cos(H_g) \quad (87b)$$

$$\dot{z}_3 = 0. \quad (87c)$$

Note that it is through specification of H_g different from θ_1 , and Δ_x and Δ_y different from 0 that nonzero perturbations in velocity and position from the desired values are entered. Figure 9 also shows the geometry which might exist in the case of nonzero displacement and velocity from the desired track.

C. AIRCRAFT POSITION, VELOCITY, AND ERROR ESTIMATION

As previously stated, aircraft motion is simulated by the use of a slightly modified version of subroutine ARCRFT associated with Precision Guidance. Position and velocity estimation is accomplished using RADAR6. At the beginning of

the main processing loop, true aircraft position is updated followed immediately by a prediction update on estimated aircraft position. A new estimation update is performed only if the total radar sampling interval DTRAD has elapsed. (It is assumed that prediction updates occur at a higher rate than radar sampling.) The most current aircraft position and velocity estimates are contained in the X1 and XD1 arrays. From this and the estimated wind components, the estimated air and ground headings, and estimated ground speed are computed; H_{ah} , H_{gh} , and V_{gh} , respectively.

$$H_{gh} = \arctan \left[\frac{\dot{x}_1}{\dot{y}_1} \right] \quad (88)$$

$$H_{ah} = \arctan \left[\frac{\dot{x}_1 - w_{xh}}{\dot{y}_1 - w_{yh}} \right] \quad (89)$$

$$V_{gh} = (\dot{x}_1^2 + \dot{y}_1^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}. \quad (90)$$

These parameters can be monitored to determine the degree of error in heading and speed from the desired values. An additional and important parameter to be monitored is the extent to which the aircraft has deviated from the desired course, E_{est} . Figure 13 illustrates the geometry used in this calculation. The error is given by

$$E_{est} = (x_1 - x_{wp_i}) \cos(\theta_i) - (y_1 - y_{wp_i}) \sin(\theta_i). \quad (91)$$

Note that (91) computes the distance from the present position estimate to the leg i . In a command turn, the aircraft should not be on either leg, but will be somewhere between

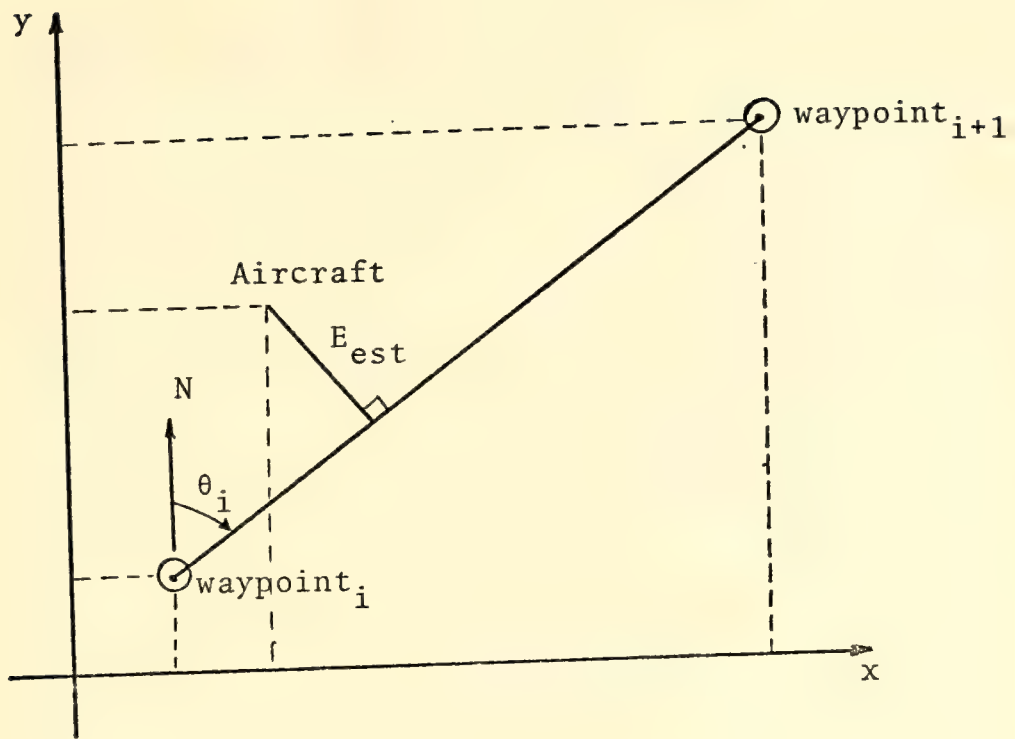


Figure 13. Illustration of Geometry for Calculating Deviation from the Desired Leg Path.

the legs. For this reason, distance from both the i^{th} and $i+1$ leg is computed, and the smaller of the two values chosen.

True headings, speeds, and distances corresponding to those given above are also computed using the same equations with $X3$ substituted for $X1$, and W substituted for W_h .

D. COMMAND TURN CALCULATIONS

The command turn is that which is computed to cause a smooth transition of the aircraft from the present leg to the next leg with a minimum overshoot or undershoot of the desired path. The aircraft autopilot is constrained to a maximum bank angle, ϕ_m , typically equal to 30 degrees. Since the heading angle rate is proportional to the bank angle in a coordinated turn, the time to complete the turn using the maximum possible bank must be precalculated so that the turn can be started prior to reaching the new leg. This process is complicated by three factors. The first is that the time to the next leg is variable with the current position and velocity. Thus the time to begin the turn as well as the amount of heading change required is a function of the state estimate. The second factor is that the equation to be solving for the amount of time required for the turn is a transcendental equation and must be solved through iteration. The third factor is that this equation becomes unduly complex if the turn is not started from a zero bank angle. This requires that the aircraft begin the turn in level flight.

1. Time Remaining on Present Leg

The time remaining on the present leg before intersecting with either the next leg or its extension is computed by finding the intersection of the two paths, calculating the distance to be traversed, and then dividing by the estimated ground speed. The geometry is illustrated in Fig. 14.

The coordinates of intersection of the present path, based on the present velocity estimate and the next leg are designated (x_{int}, y_{int}) . Let m_i and m_{i+1} represent the slopes of the present aircraft heading and the next leg, respectively.

Then

$$m_i = \dot{y}_1 / \dot{x}_1 \quad (92)$$

$$m_{i+1} = (y_{wp_{i+1}} - y_{wp_i}) / (x_{wp_{i+1}} - x_{wp_i}). \quad (93)$$

The equations of the two lines whose intersection is to be found are

$$y = m_{i+1} x - (m_{i+1} x_{wp_{i+1}} - y_{wp_{i+1}}) \quad (94)$$

$$y = m_i x - (m_i x_1 - y_1). \quad (95)$$

These equations are solved simultaneously to give the point of intersection.

$$x_{int} = \frac{(y_1 - y_{wp_{i+1}}) + (m_{i+1} x_{wp_{i+1}} - m_i x_1)}{(m_{i+1} - m_i)} \quad (96)$$

$$y_{int} = m_i x_{int} - m_i x_1 + y_1. \quad (97)$$

The distance between x_1 and the point of intersection is then

$$D_{tg} = [(x_{int} - x_1)^2 + (y_{int} - y_1)^2]^{1/2} \quad (98)$$

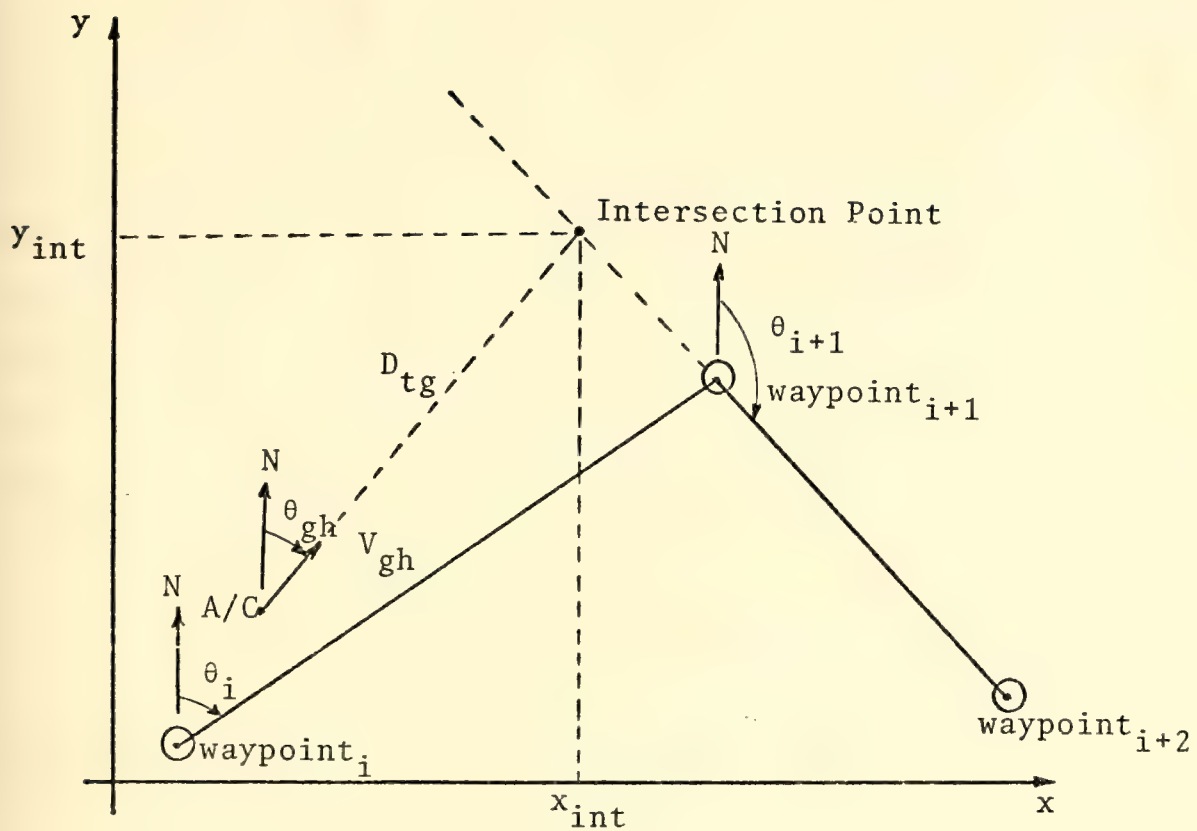


Figure 14. Illustration of Path-Leg Intersection Geometry.

and the time to reach this point is given by

$$TLEG1 = D_{tg}/V_{gh}. \quad (99)$$

2. Time Required to Complete the Turn

The amount of turn required, ΔH , is simply

$$\Delta H = |H_{i+1} - H_{ah}|. \quad (100)$$

Air headings are used in the calculations since all aircraft motion and turn equations must account for the possible presence of wind. Equation (50) gives the relationship between the change in heading angle, time in the turn, and the roll response of the aircraft. Setting $\Delta\psi$ equal to ΔH and ϕ_c equal to ϕ_m gives

$$\Delta H = (g/V_{ah}) \left[\phi_m T + (\phi(k-1) - \phi_m)(\tau_b)(1 - e^{-T/\tau_b}) \right]. \quad (101)$$

If it is assumed that $\phi(k-1)$ is zero (starting with level flight), then the equation can be rewritten as

$$K = U - (1 - e^{-U}) \quad (102)$$

where

$$U = T/\tau_b \quad (103)$$

and

$$K = \frac{\Delta H V_{ah}}{g \tau_b \phi_m}. \quad (104)$$

For the purpose of finding the turn time required, assume that the turn can be divided into three parts as illustrated in Fig. 15. The first part is the transient period during which the aircraft is coming to the maximum (or minimum) bank angle, going to that limit exponentially with time constant

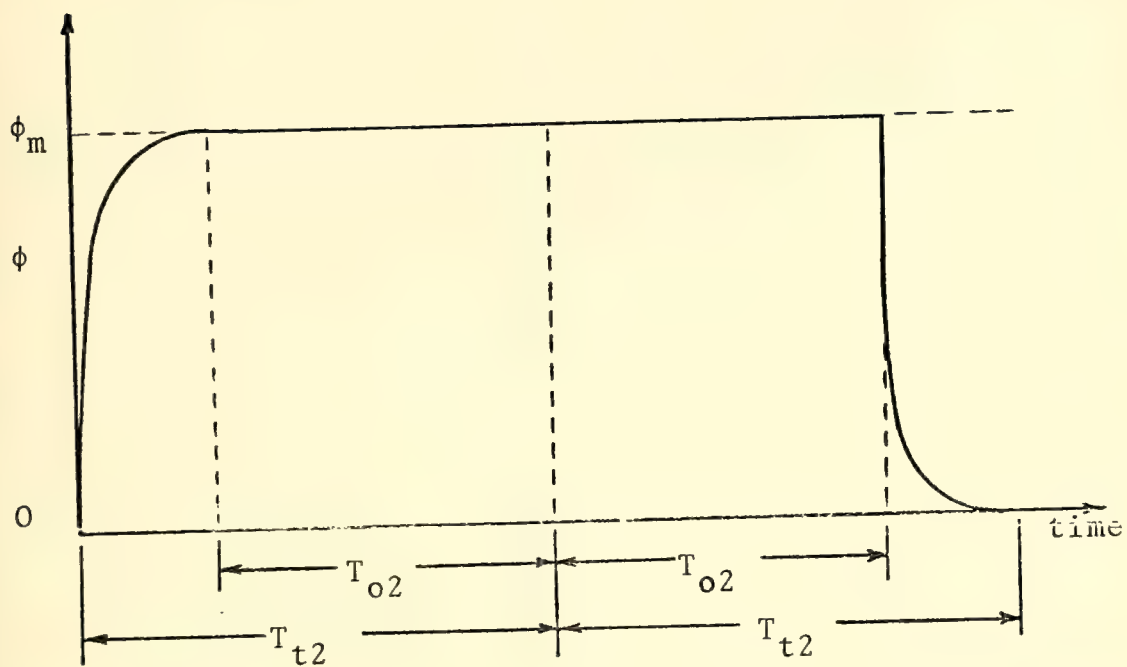


Figure 15. Illustration of Relationships Between Times and Bank Angles in a Command Turn.

τ_b . The second part of the turn is that segment when the aircraft is holding at the bank limit and changing direction with an approximately constant heading rate. The third and final part of the turn is a transient segment during which the aircraft returns to a zero bank angle, also exponentially.

Figure 15 shows that the turn can be divided into two approximately equal parts, during which the aircraft executes approximately half of the turn, $\Delta H/2$. Let the time required to complete half of the turn be T_{t2} , and the time to complete half of the constant bank segment of the turn be T_{02} . If K , above, is replaced by $K/2$, then the solution to (102) yields

$$U = T_{t2}/\tau_b. \quad (105)$$

The equation is solved using the Newton-Raphson iterative technique. The initial approximation to T_{t2} is taken from [9]. Iteration continues until the change in T_{t2} is less than 0.01.

Motion of the aircraft through the turn is approximated in nearly the same manner as described in [9]. Briefly, it is assumed that the aircraft continues on an approximately a straight path for a period $T_{t2} - T_{02}$ seconds after the command turn is ordered, followed by the command turn as described above, followed by another period of approximately straight flight along the new leg during the final seconds of the turn. A diagram of the geometry of the turn is presented in Fig. 16. Since the turn has been computed with respect to the motion of the air mass, movement of the air mass during the turn is

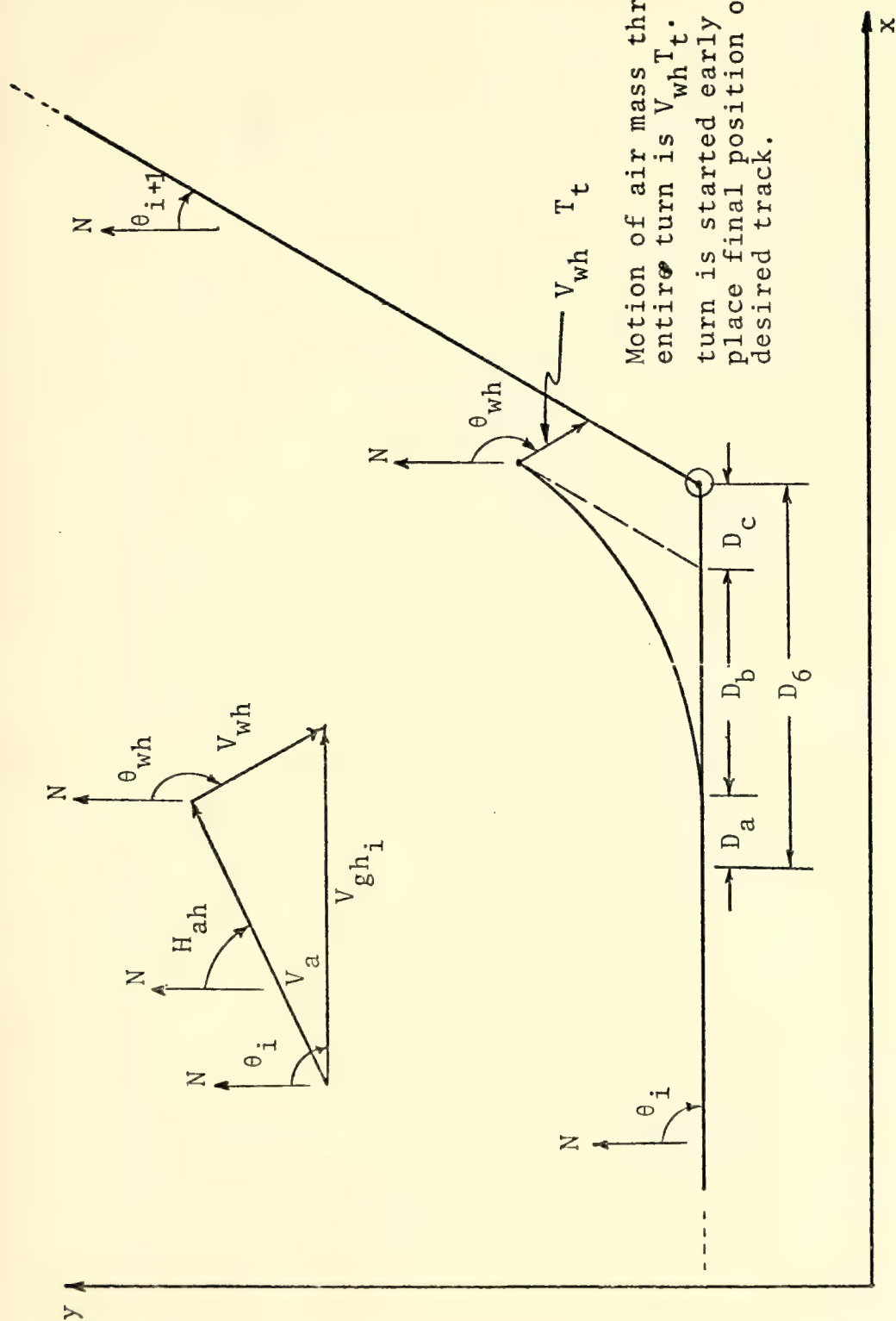


Figure 16. Illustration of Turn Geometry, Including Effects of Wind Shifting the Final Aircraft Position.

compensated for. The only modified equation used to calculate the distance prior to leg intersection from which the turn must start is that which relates to air mass motion. The new equation for computation of the parameter D_c is given correctly by

$$D_c = T_{o2} V_{wh} \sin(\theta_{i+1} - \theta_{wh}) \sin(\theta_{i+1} - \theta_i). \quad (106)$$

The turn must be started a distance D_6 before the intersection with the next leg, where D_6 is shown on the illustration and mathematically defined adequately in [9].

3. Command Turn Timing Logic

The time-to-go before beginning a command turn is given by

$$TG = T_{LEG1} - D_6/V_{glh}. \quad (107)$$

When TG is less than or equal to zero, the aircraft is commanded to go to the maximum bank angle, with the sign of the bank chosen appropriately. The time to command the bank angle back to zero is T_{stoptn} and is given by

$$T_{stoptn} = T_t - 2\tau_b. \quad (108)$$

Initially it might appear that $3\tau_b$ should be subtracted from the total turn time, since that would be closer to the amount of time required to decrease the full bank angle when the change is occurring exponentially. However, this value was arrived at through simulation trials, and is probably best due to the compounded approximations made in the overall turn solution. The time at which the turn is complete is defined as T_t ; no actions depend on this time.

Figure 17 is a logic flow chart of the start/stop turning process. Briefly, a counter in the form of the variable TINTRN is incremented each time through the loop as the turn progresses. The variable ITURN is used as a flag to pass logical control to the correct coding. When no turn is in execution, ITURN = -1, and the only turning which is performed is that to correct the course deviations. No control banking for the above purpose is permitted within the $3\tau_b$ seconds prior to executing a command turn. This is to ensure that the bank angle of the aircraft is zero when beginning the command turn, an assumption which was used in the derivation of the command turn equations. During the command turn, ITURN = 0, and all control logic is bypassed. Immediately upon executing the logic which indicates the turn is ending, ITURN = 1, and calculations to check for the next turn time begin. If required, a new command turn can be executed immediately, before the aircraft has come down from its bank from the previous turn. This feature was added to ensure that if a short leg or a very acute turn was encountered, the best possible flight trajectory would be flown. Examples of the requirement for this feature and its performance are included.

E. AIRCRAFT CONTROLLER DESIGN

The controller, used to guide the aircraft to a desired velocity and keep it there until a command turn, is of the same type used in Precision Guidance. In this case, the controller attempts to keep the estimated ground heading, H_{gh} ,

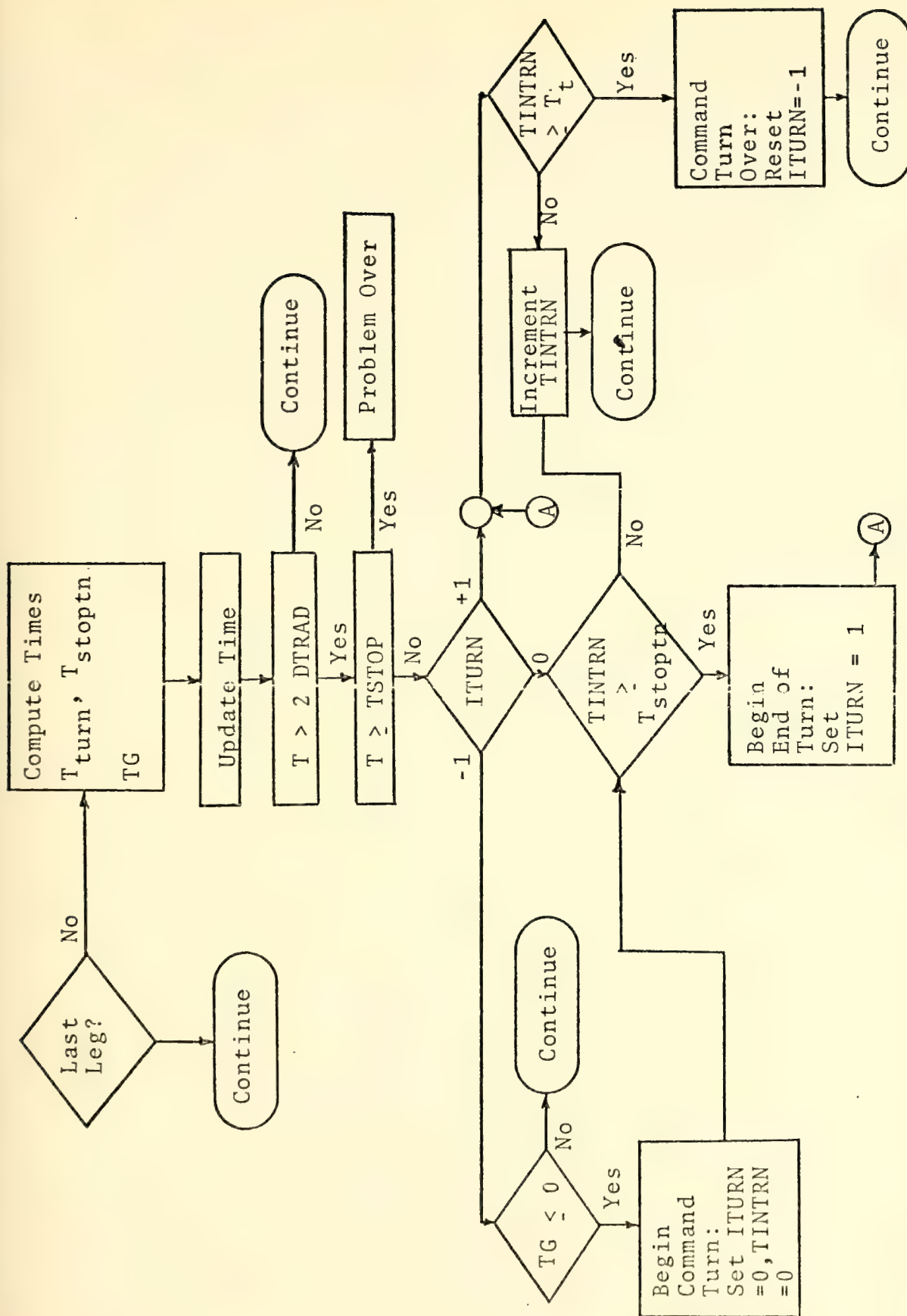


Figure 17. Command Turn Start and Stop Logic.

at that heading from the current estimated position which will fly the aircraft directly at the next waypoint. This scheme was selected for two primary reasons. The first is that it requires minimal control to get the heading correct and thus requires considerably less updating than the technique used in the original simulation program. The second reason is that this technique tends to avoid the problem of oscillation which plagued the original scheme. The controller features a technique which will block any command updates to the aircraft unless the heading error exceeds some minimum error angle, H_{ermin} .

The estimated heading to the next waypoint is

$$H_{\text{hgwpt}} = \arctan \left[\frac{x_{\text{wp}_{i+1}} - x_1}{y_{\text{wp}_{i+1}} - y_1} \right] . \quad (109)$$

The heading error is then

$$\text{HDE} = H_{\text{hgwpt}} - H_{\text{hg}} \quad (110)$$

and the heading error rate, HDEDOT is the discrete derivative of (110). These are combined as given in (70), (71), and (72) to give the desired control angle. The gains G_1 and G_2 were selected equal, as before, with the value 4. Different feedback gains were used in a number of simulation runs, and the results indicated that the system was somewhat insensitive to the values chosen. The gains yielded desired commands of about 20 degrees during normal course corrections, and with the H_{ermin} feature seemed to avoid the undesired oscillation for the most part.

The commands are quantized before being sent, as in Precision Guidance.

F. COARSE GUIDANCE PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION

1. Main Program and Subroutines

The Coarse Guidance simulation program consists of a main routine and two primary subroutines. The subroutine ARCRFT used to simulate true aircraft motion, was simplified from that version used in Precision Guidance in that all dive bombing equations were removed. The RADAR6 subroutine differs from RADAR9 by the obvious fact that it does not estimate acceleration due to bank angle bias, as well as in two other ways. The first is that RADAR6 is designed to operate at a sampling interval greater than the control interval. This requires that the subroutine be called, standard prediction equations executed, and then estimation only if the sampling interval has elapsed. The second difference is in the use of NWLD. NWLD indicates that "wild points" are in effect, and are ignored by the radar filter. This amounts to simple prediction without the benefit of radar sampled data.

The Coarse Guidance radar receives little if any return from the aircraft during command turns. In an effort to simulate this effect, NWLD is set to a negative value during turns, thus requiring prediction of position and velocity based only on past data and commands.

Coarse Guidance requires a little less than 100 K of core for linkage and execution. Compilation of the program

and subroutines requires about 25 seconds, and execution requires between 5 and 25 seconds, depending on the number of legs and the leg lengths.

A listing of the variables used in the program along with the variable definitions is provided at the end of Appendix A.

2. Program Input and Output

Specific format definitions for program input data are provided in Appendix C.

The program output consists of three primary parts. The first part is a listing of all input data and simulation run parameters. The second part is a summary of critical parameters printed once per second, and the third part is a summary of the deviation error from the desired path, along with a plot showing the desired, true and estimated paths.

At the beginning of each new leg, a summary of data table information is provided about that leg which can then be compared to what actually occurs. As the run progresses, a notification of the three stages of command turning is presented interspersed with the critical parameter summary.

The only performance criteria selected is the root mean square aircraft deviation from the desired path. The plot of the paths shows the deviations very well. The plot scaling is accomplished to maintain the same scale on both axes for a truer visual indication of relative error. All output values are in nautical miles and feet per second, for position and velocity, respectively.

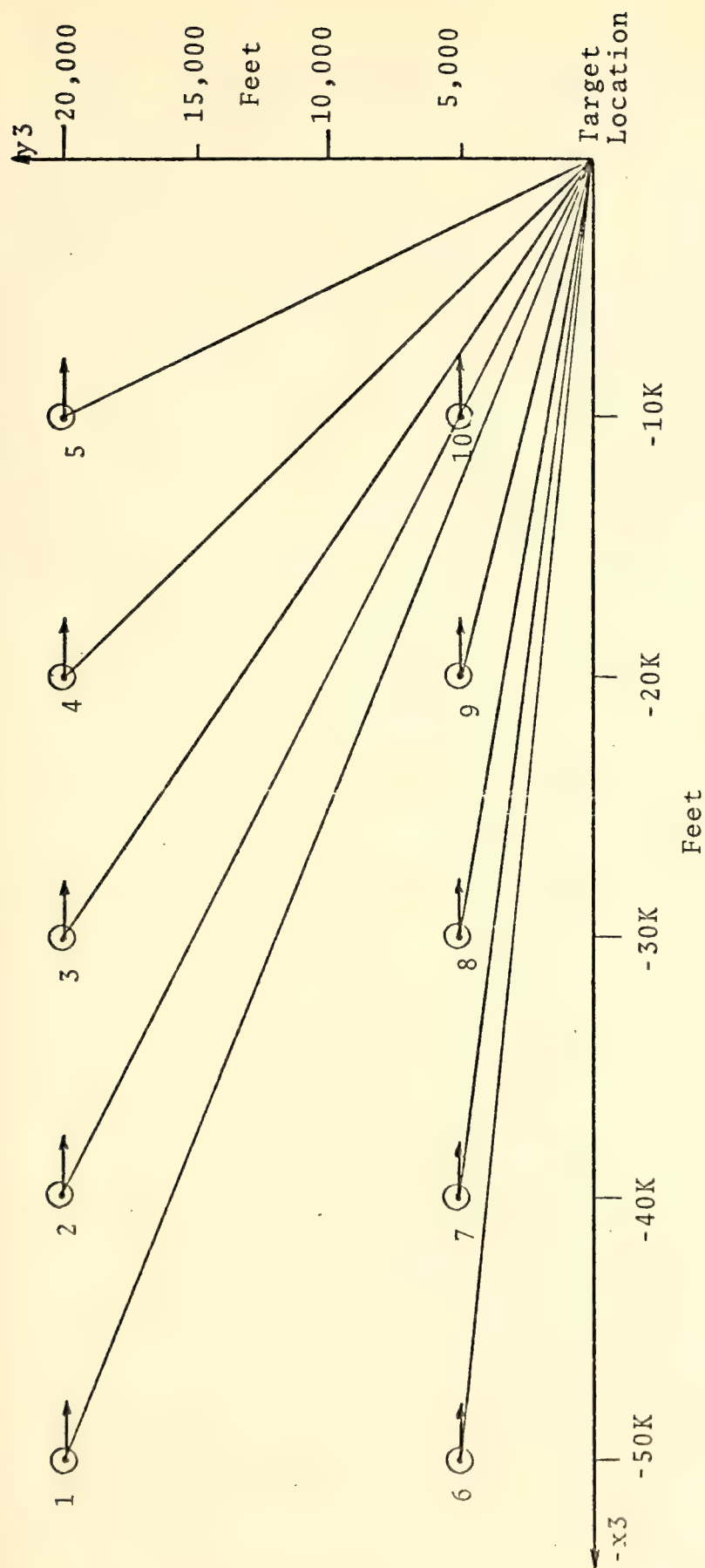
V. PRESENTATION OF RESULTS

A. PRECISION GUIDANCE PERFORMANCE COMPARISON

In the process of improving, changing, and verifying performance of the new version of the Precision Guidance simulation program, a very large number of runs were accomplished. A proper comparison between the two program versions requires side-by-side contrast of appropriate performance parameters, each derived from the same set of initial conditions.

In establishing specific run parameters for the initial conditions, three parameter sets were varied: initial aircraft position, X_3 , autopilot bias angle, ϕ_b , and aircraft roll response time constant, τ_b . All other variables in the programs were held constant and equal in the two program versions. Variation of the above parameters seemed to yield conditions which would ably show those areas where performance was improved, and at the same time permit runs with initial conditions varying from nearly perfect to considerably in error from the optimal initial bombing path.

Ten different aircraft initial positions were chosen and assigned a "run number." The initial velocity on each of these was identical. The resultant geometry created is shown in Fig. 18. Note that runs 1 through 5 present a considerably more difficult mission than runs 6 through 10. "Difficulty" can be roughly equated to the angle through which the aircraft must change its velocity in order to fly toward the target, located at the origin of the X_3 coordinate system.



Initial velocities in each case were the same at 500 ft/sec in the x direction. Note that runs 1 through 5 represent rather extreme initial conditions, and that runs 6 through 10 are more realistic.

Figure 18. Illustration of Initial Position and Velocity Relationships for Runs Included as Results.

1. Filter Performance Comparison

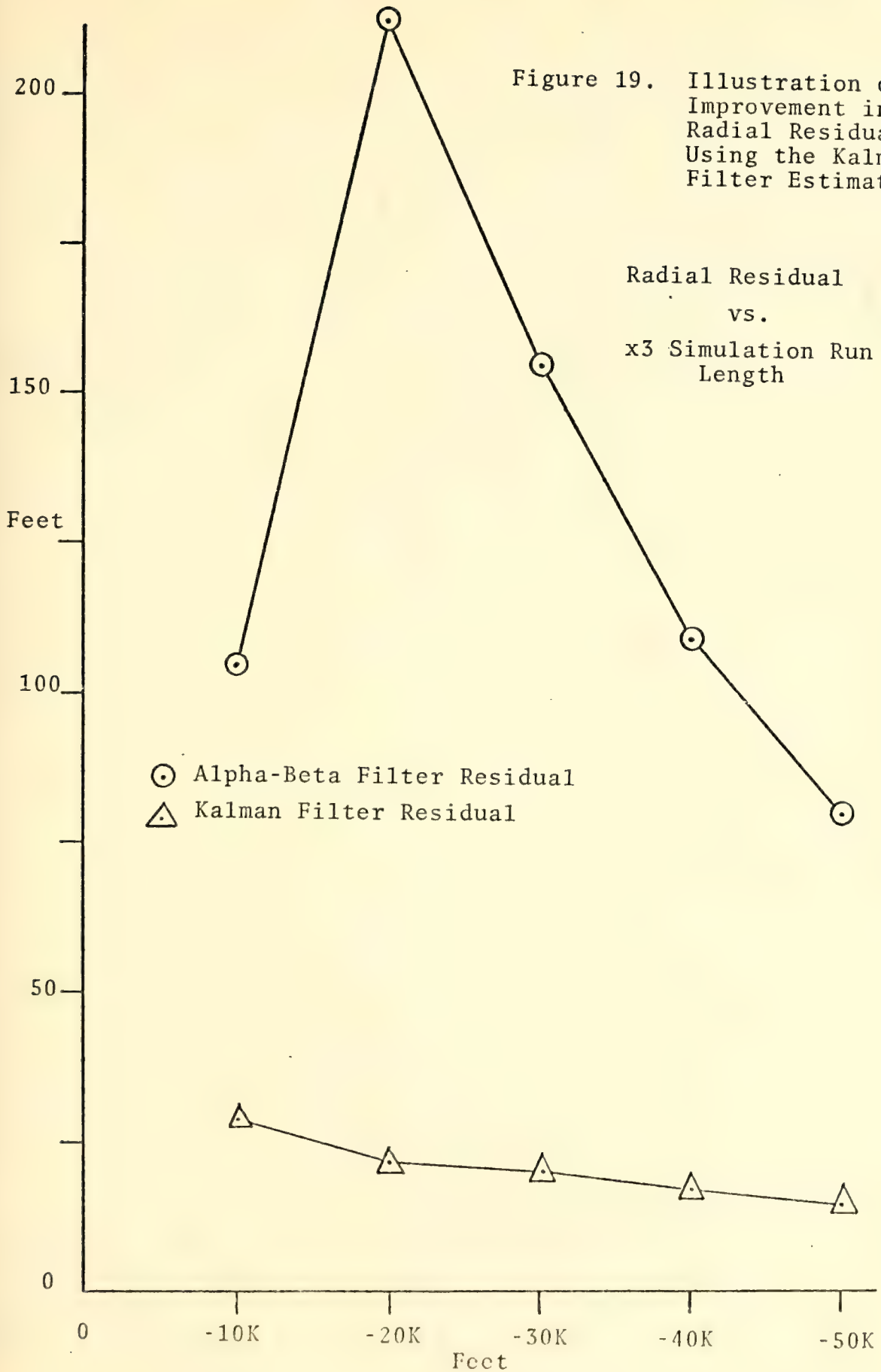
The filters were tested within the framework of the Precision Guidance program. The most important performance parameter to monitor for this problem is the difference between the estimated position of the aircraft and the true position of the aircraft, already defined as the "residual" in II and III. Table I presents a comparison between the Kalman filter and the alpha-beta filter's radial residual, i.e., total estimation error in position, and Fig. 19 presents these results graphically. The numbers shown are average radial residuals, averaged over the runs accomplished for each version.

<u>AVERAGE RADIAL RESIDUAL (ft)</u>			
<u>Run No.</u>	<u>Initial x3</u>	<u>Original Version</u>	<u>Improved Version</u>
1.	-50,000	79	15
2.	-40,000	107	17
3.	-30,000	154	20
4.	-20,000	216	21
5.	-10,000	128	27

Table I. Comparison of Average Radial Residuals for the Alpha-Beta and Kalman Filters.

The figures show an average percent improvement for the new program version of 680 percent, with a maximum improvement of over 1000 percent. It should be noted at this point that these numbers do not represent the results of a

Figure 19. Illustration of Improvement in Radial Residual Using the Kalman Filter Estimator.



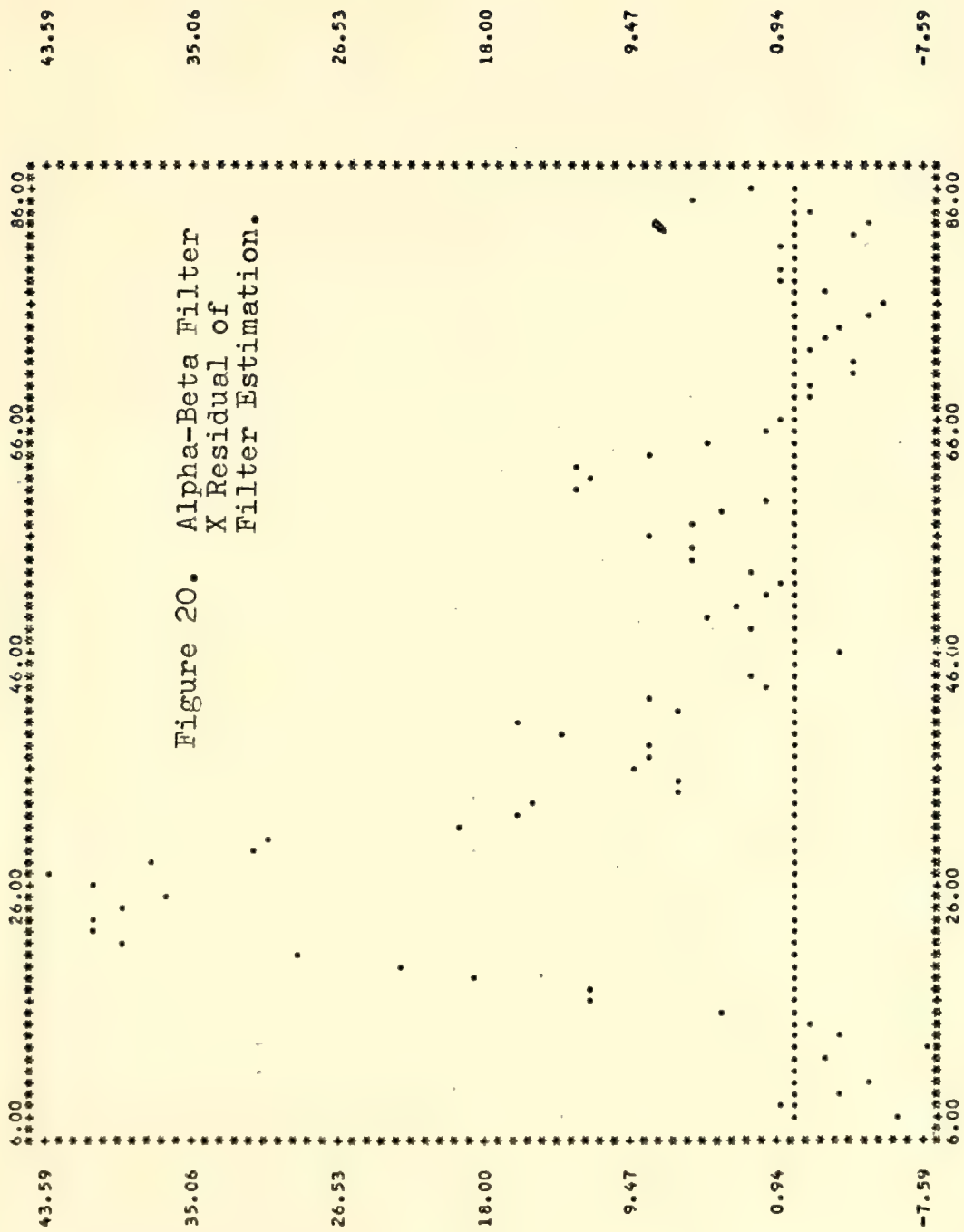
true Monte Carlo simulation. To achieve Monte Carlo precision would have required an inordinate amount of computer time to prove or illustrate a point. The differences in accuracy presented in Table I are not simply a result of stochastic luck on obtaining a "good" set of random numbers. The differences in the two versions represents a biasing in the original filter due to the lack of deterministic forcing. This point is brought out even more forcibly in the comparison of Figs. 20 and 21, and Figs. 22 and 23. These plots show that the errors in estimation for the Kalman filter on a typical run are roughly unbiased; however, the biasing on the estimation in both x and y coordinates from the alpha-beta filter is very obvious. Note that, as explained in II, the alpha-beta filter eventually "catches up" to the correct position. This occurs only after the initial period of banking at the limit is complete, and explains the peak in residual error which can be noted on the runs beginning at -20 K ft.

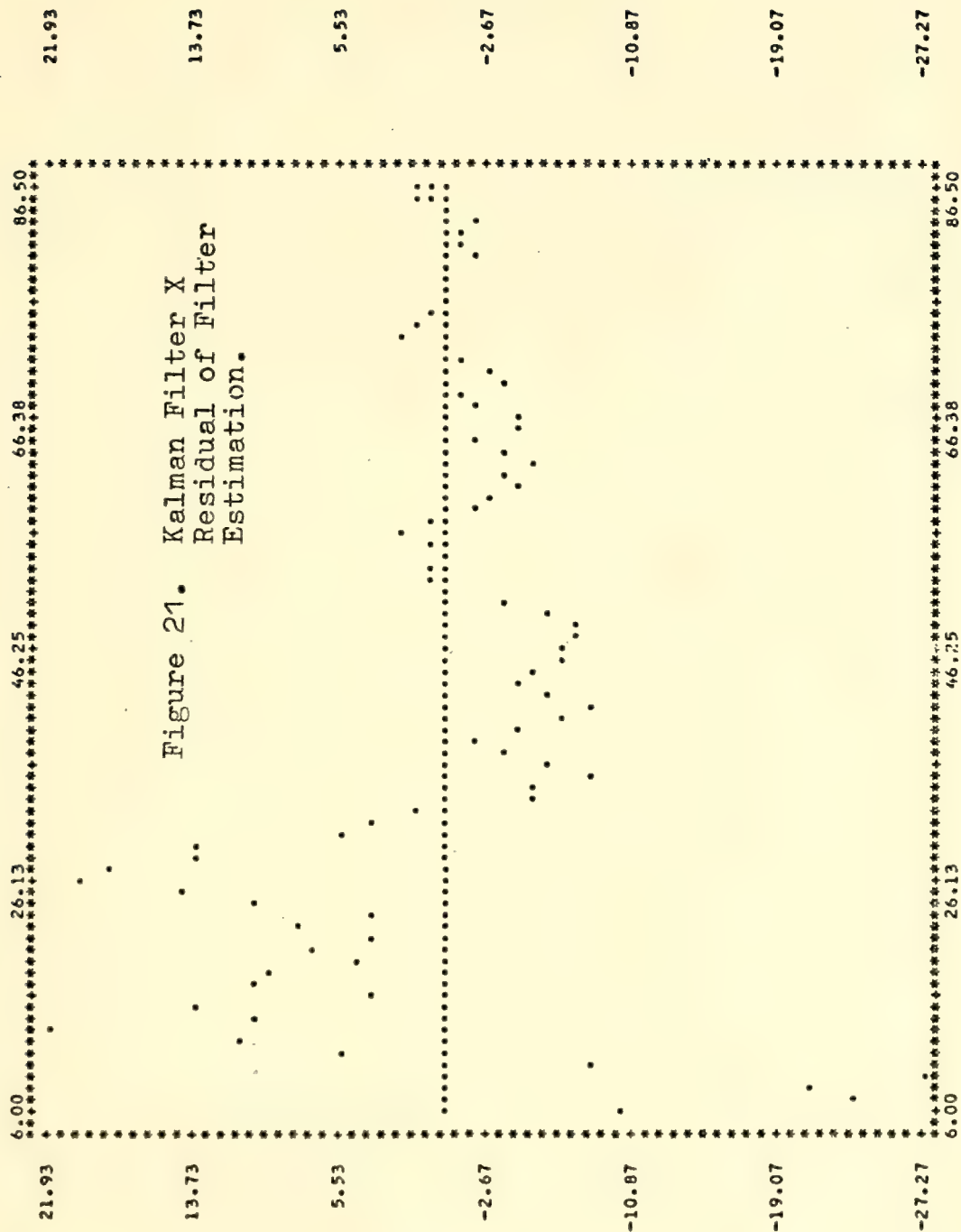
In theory, even if the alpha-beta filter had effects of deterministic forcing included, the Kalman filter would perform in a superior manner, due to its having an "optimal" gain schedule to give a minimum state covariance of error.

2. Bombing Accuracy and Time Response Comparison

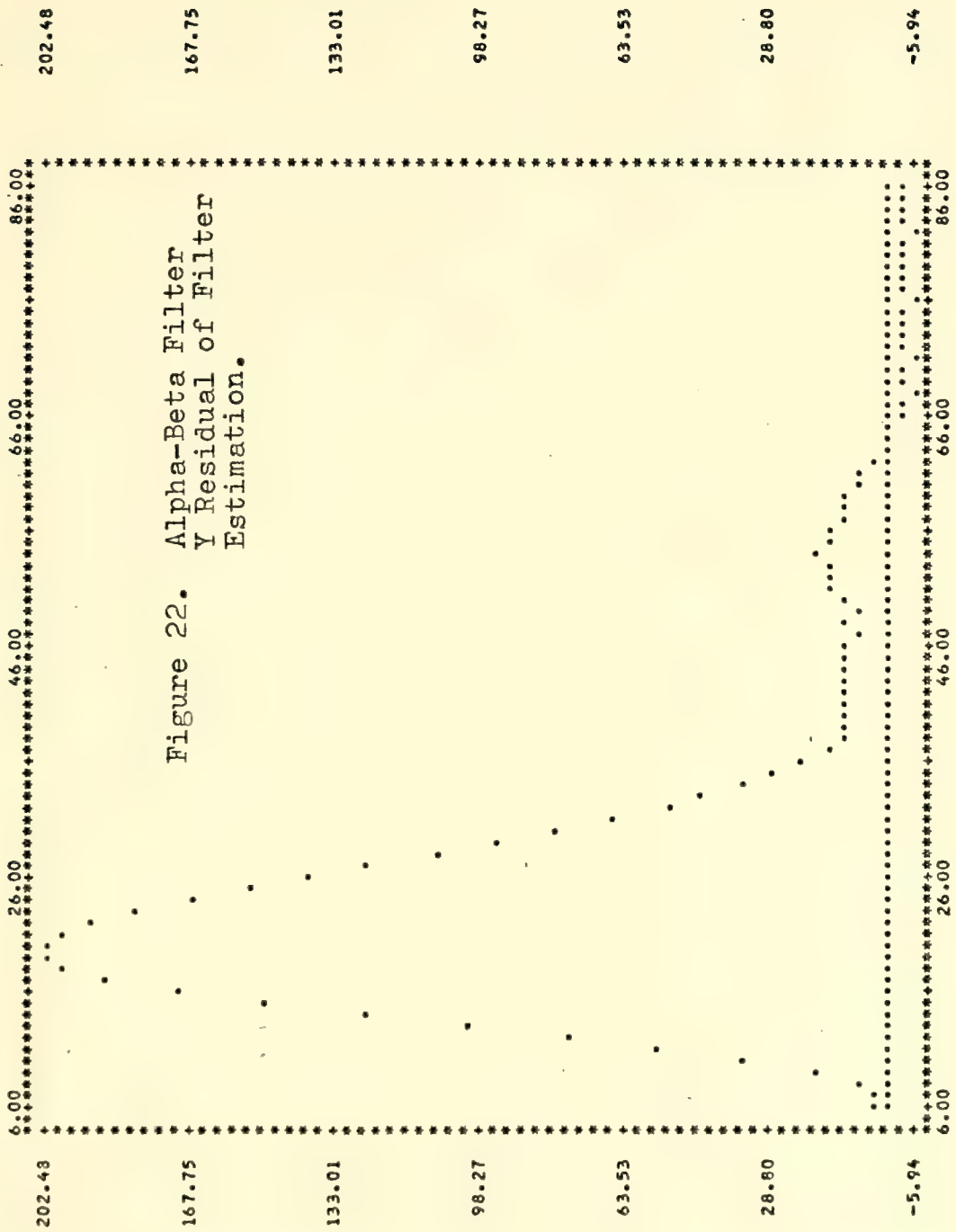
Two performance parameters on the overall Precision Guidance routine were observed and minimized throughout program development. The importance of actual bombing accuracy is obvious. A less obvious but very important parameter

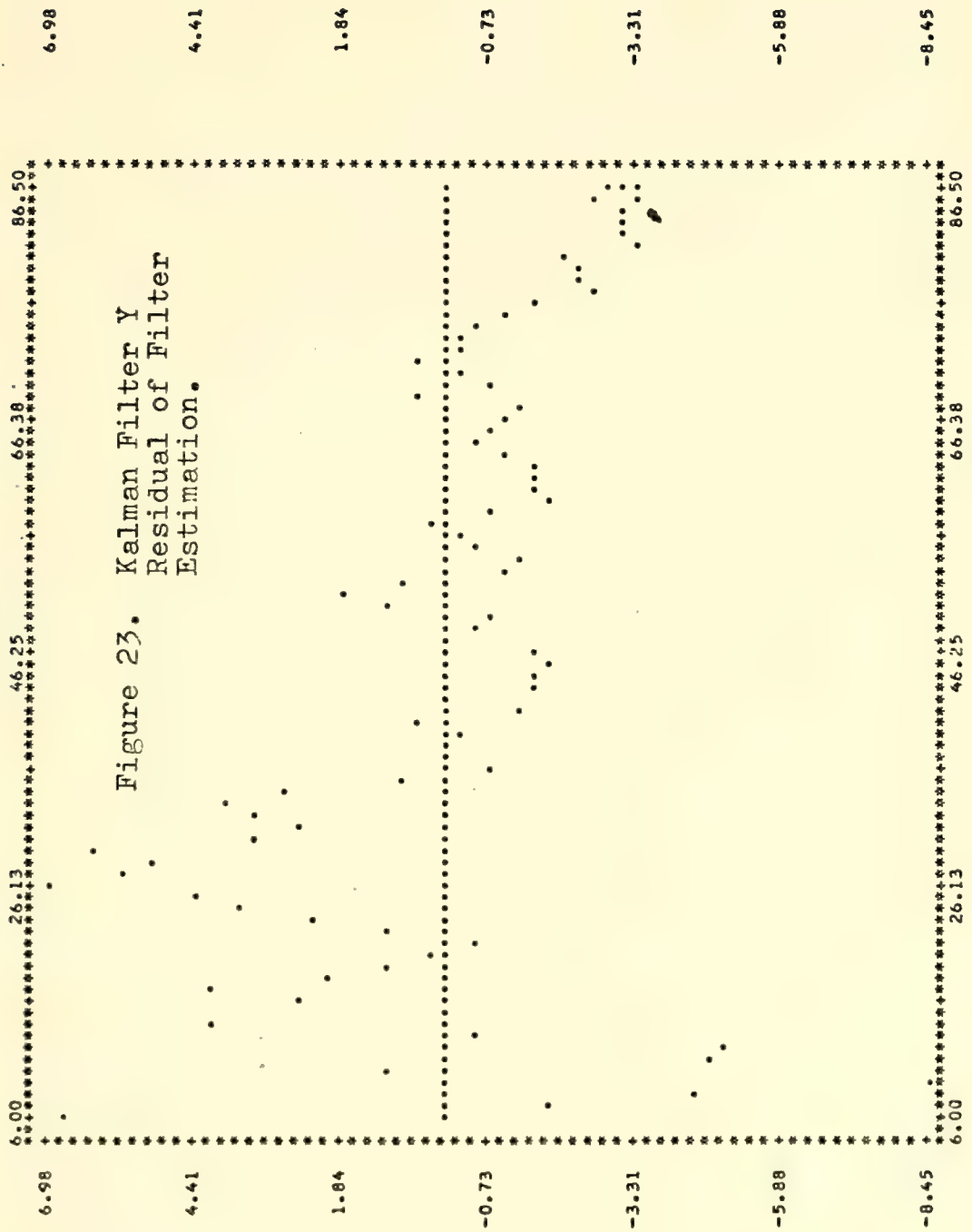
X RESIDUAL VS. T





Y RESIDUAL VS. T





is the time required on the final bombing leg in order to achieve "sufficient" accuracy. The longer that a pilot is required to fly a straight path toward a target, the more his chances of being shot down increase. It is then desirable to swing onto the final leg from Coarse Guidance and complete the mission as soon as possible.

This time, to be designated T, was difficult to measure directly. It is a strong function of the amount of heading angle change required from Precision Guidance initialization. By varying the angles and distances to the target in the runs (1 through 10), it is possible to observe the amount of time required for the lateral error to reach some threshold minimum acceptable value, under which, in an absolute value sense, the bomb impact will be scored a successful mission. For the purpose of this study, this value was arbitrarily set at 70 feet.

Table II presents a summary of data from the simulation runs illustrating bombing accuracy and the time response parameter T. Note that most of the lists of bombing accuracies have a letter designation at the top of the respective columns. There are referenced on Figures 24 and 25, where comparisons of the bombing accuracies are presented graphically.

The inaccuracies resulting from those runs which start relatively close to the target are due to the fact that the aircraft cannot turn at a high enough rate to get on a bombing line passing near the target before it must drop the bomb. A

Run No. Initial x3	ORIGINAL VERSION						IMPROVED VERSION					
	$\tau_b = 2$			$\phi_b = 3^\circ$			$\tau_b = 2$			$\phi_b = 3^\circ$		
	T	RI	T	RI	T	RI	T	RI	T	RI	T	RI
<u>y3 = 20,000 ft</u>		A		B				C		D		
1. -50,000	--	86	--	90	22.5	12	19.5	28	23.5	32		
2. -40,000	--	151	--	270	26.5	8	22.5	46	27	55		
3. -30,000	--	212	--	331	32.5	9	--	126	--	145		
4. -20,000	--	3457	--	1283	--	2208	--	199	--	788		
5. -10,000	--	20130	--	20104	--	20394	--	20147	--	20147		
<u>y3 = 5,000 ft</u>		E						F				
6. -50,000	68	41			13.5	9						
7. -40,000	--	92			13.5	8						
8. -30,000	--	98			14.5	30						
9. -20,000	--	1120			19	29						
10. -10,000	--	20435			--	6398						

Table II. Precision Guidance Simulation Results. RI is bomb impact miss distance. T is time into run at which the lateral error dropped below 70 ft.

Figure 24. Illustration of Improvement in Bomb Impact Miss Distance for Varying Run Lengths. Initial y3 = 20,000 ft.
 Original Program Results: Curves A,B
 Improved Program Results: Curves C,D

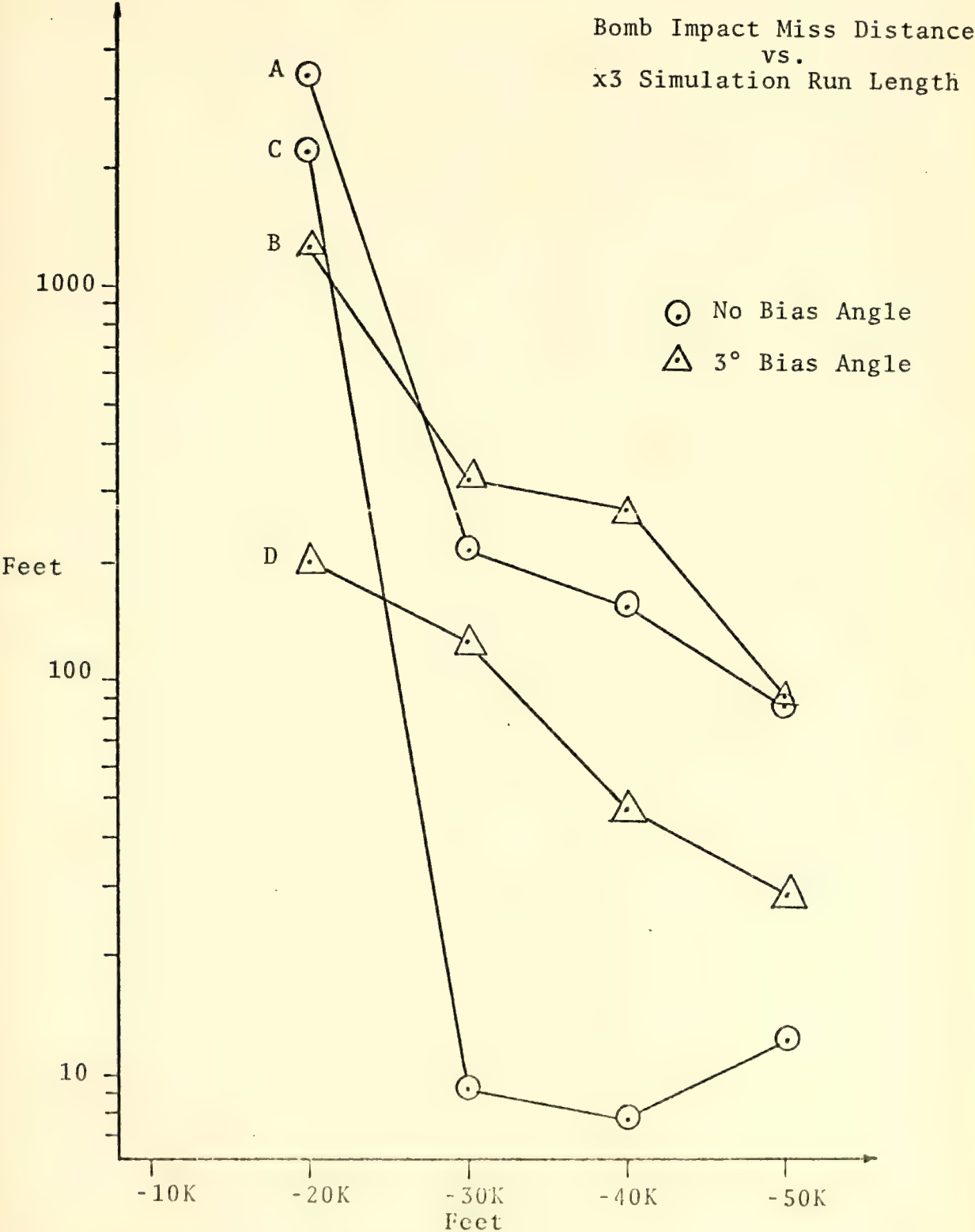
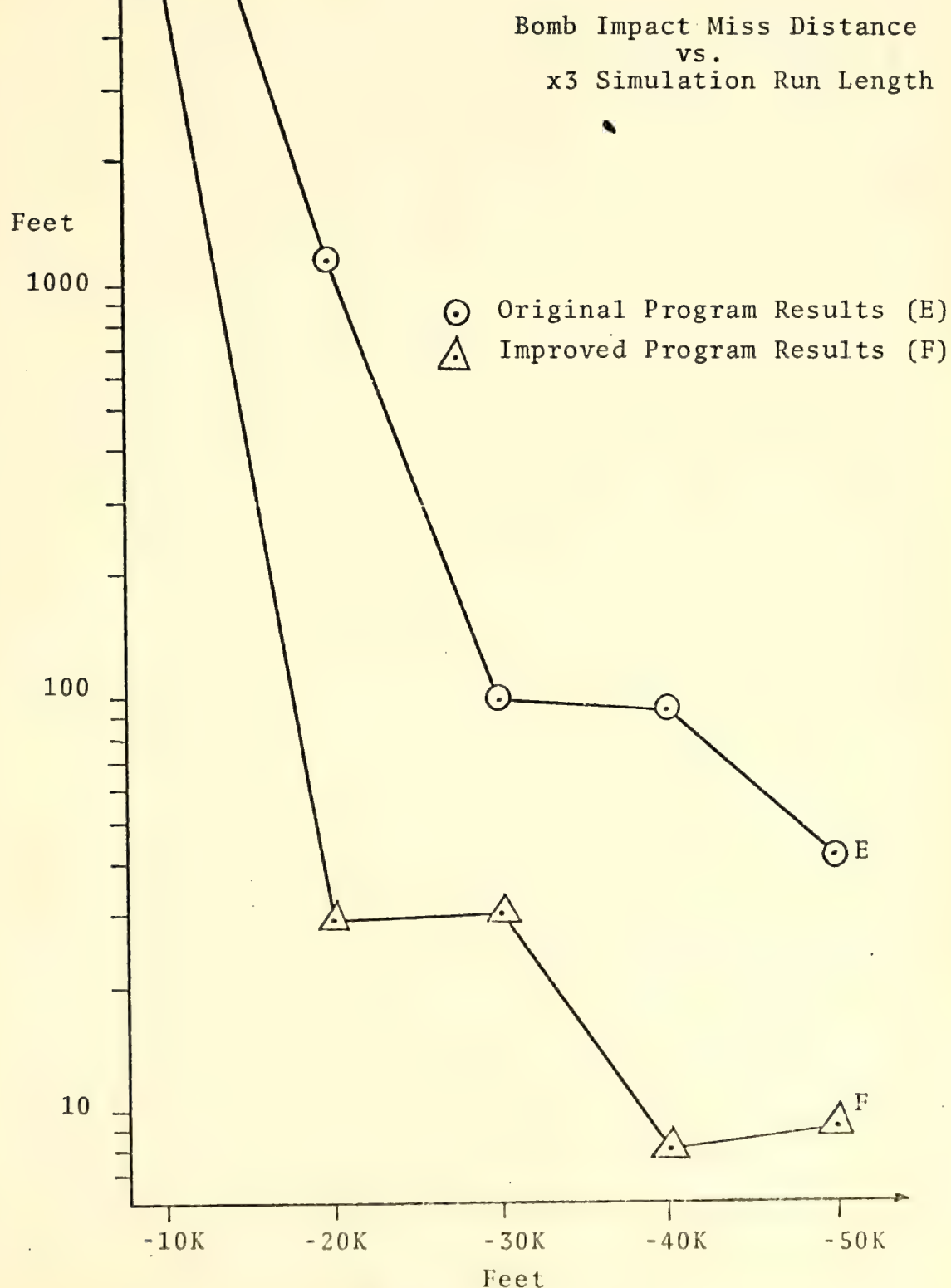
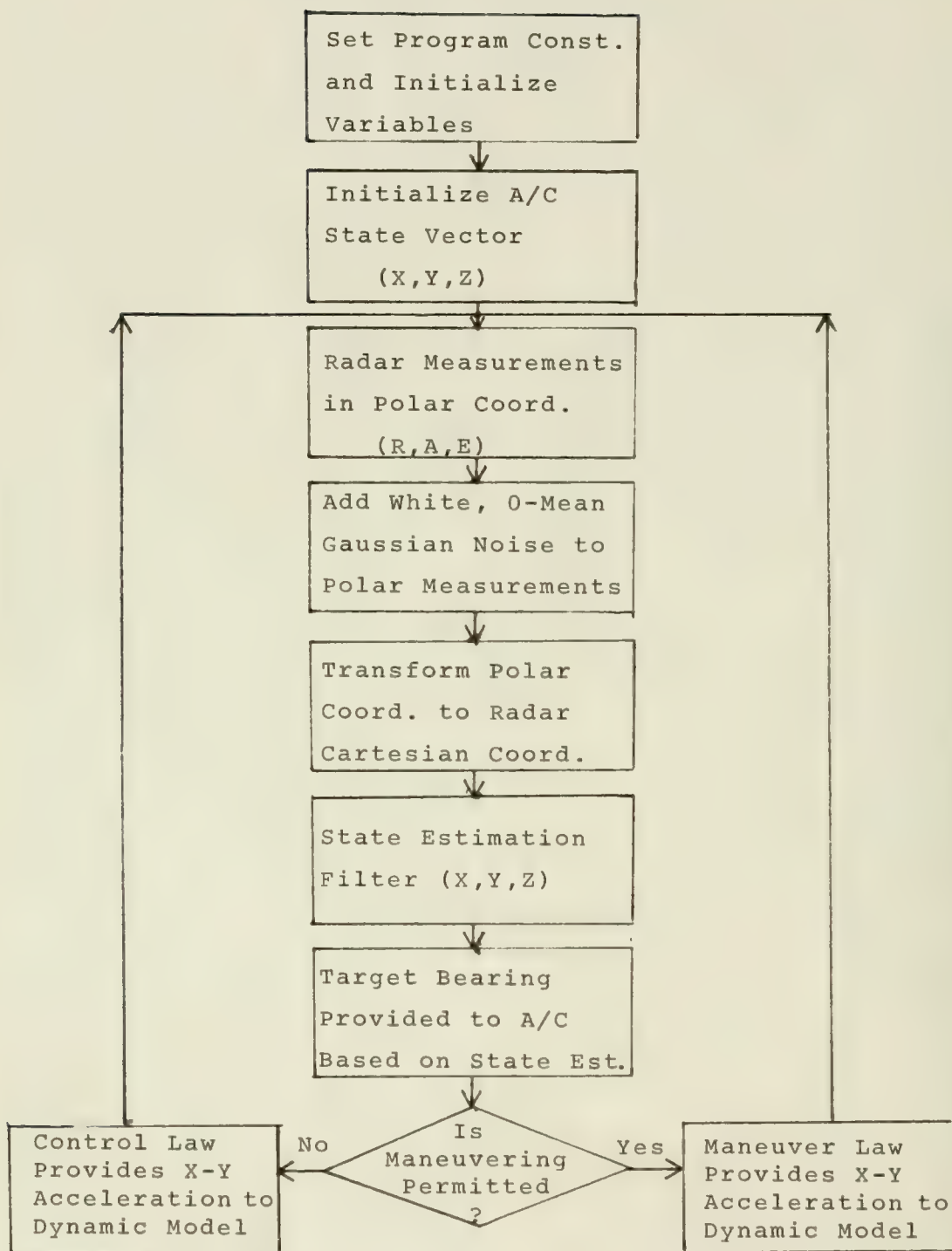


Figure 25. Illustration of Improvement
in Bomb Impact Miss Distance
for Varying Run Lengths.
Initial $y_3 = 5000$ ft.
No bias angles.



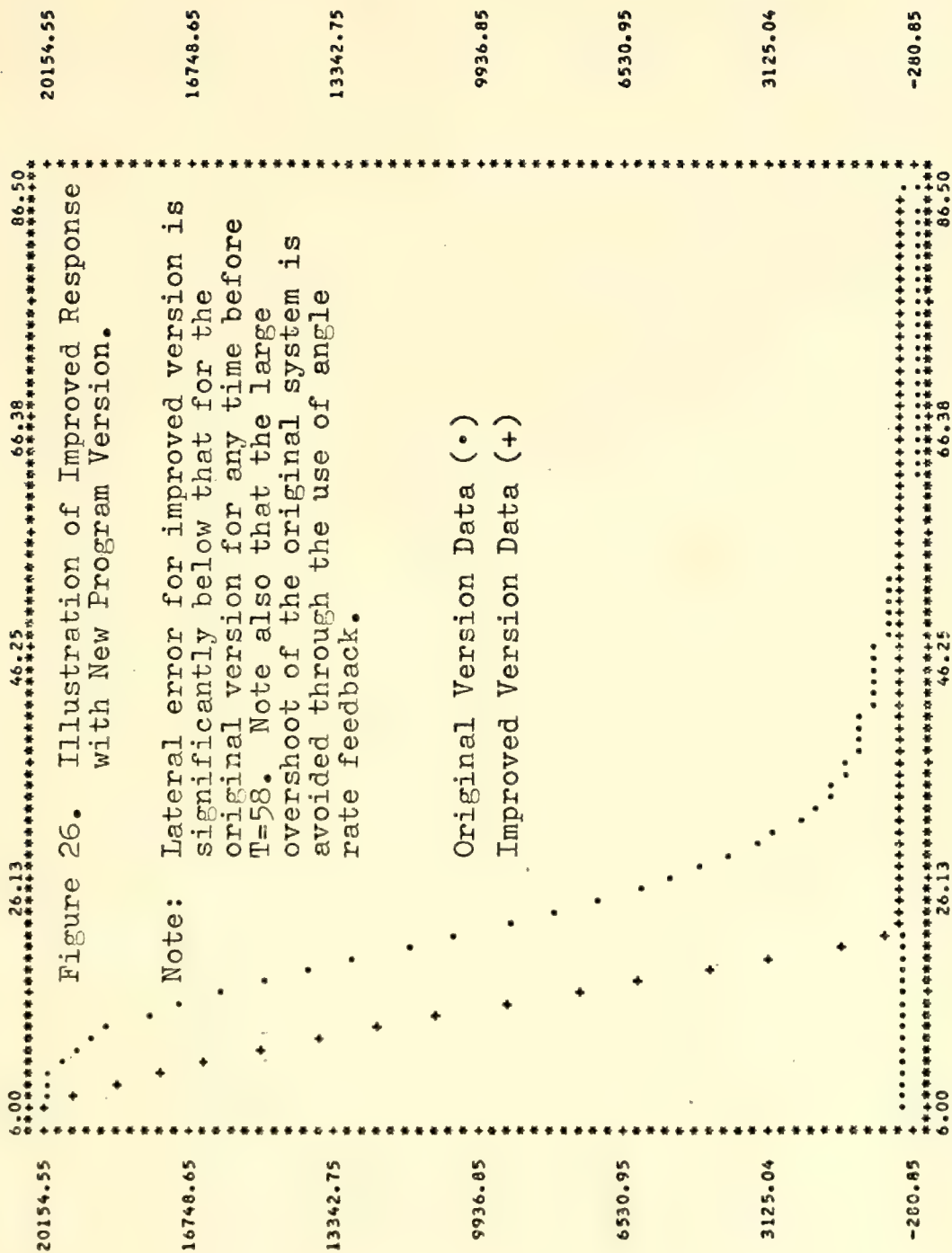


large part of the error improvement which can be seen in these two figures is due to the filter improvement. However, the controller also has a large effect on the overall response of the aircraft. The use of angle rate feedback helps to drive the lateral error to zero faster than in the original version. This is presented graphically in Fig. 26. Note also that while the original version suffers the effect of a large overshoot past zero lateral error, the improved version does not. This is fundamentally the result of the rate feedback acting as a damper.

Examination of T in Table II will show that the original simulation program achieved a lateral error below 70 feet only once in the simulation trials run. The improved version reached the acceptable error 9 out of 15 times. Inspection of the times will show that very little time is required to achieve this figure of accuracy, including those runs which are initialized with rather extreme initial error angles (e.g., 3, 8, and 9). Use of the new algorithms to estimate position and control the aircraft should result in a marked improvement in overall accuracy in bombing and in time on the final leg required to achieve this accuracy.

B. COARSE GUIDANCE PERFORMANCE

No contrasting performance tests were performed for the Coarse Guidance mode. The primary reason for this is the lack of sufficient program documentation on the original version of Coarse Guidance. Thus, the Coarse Guidance results



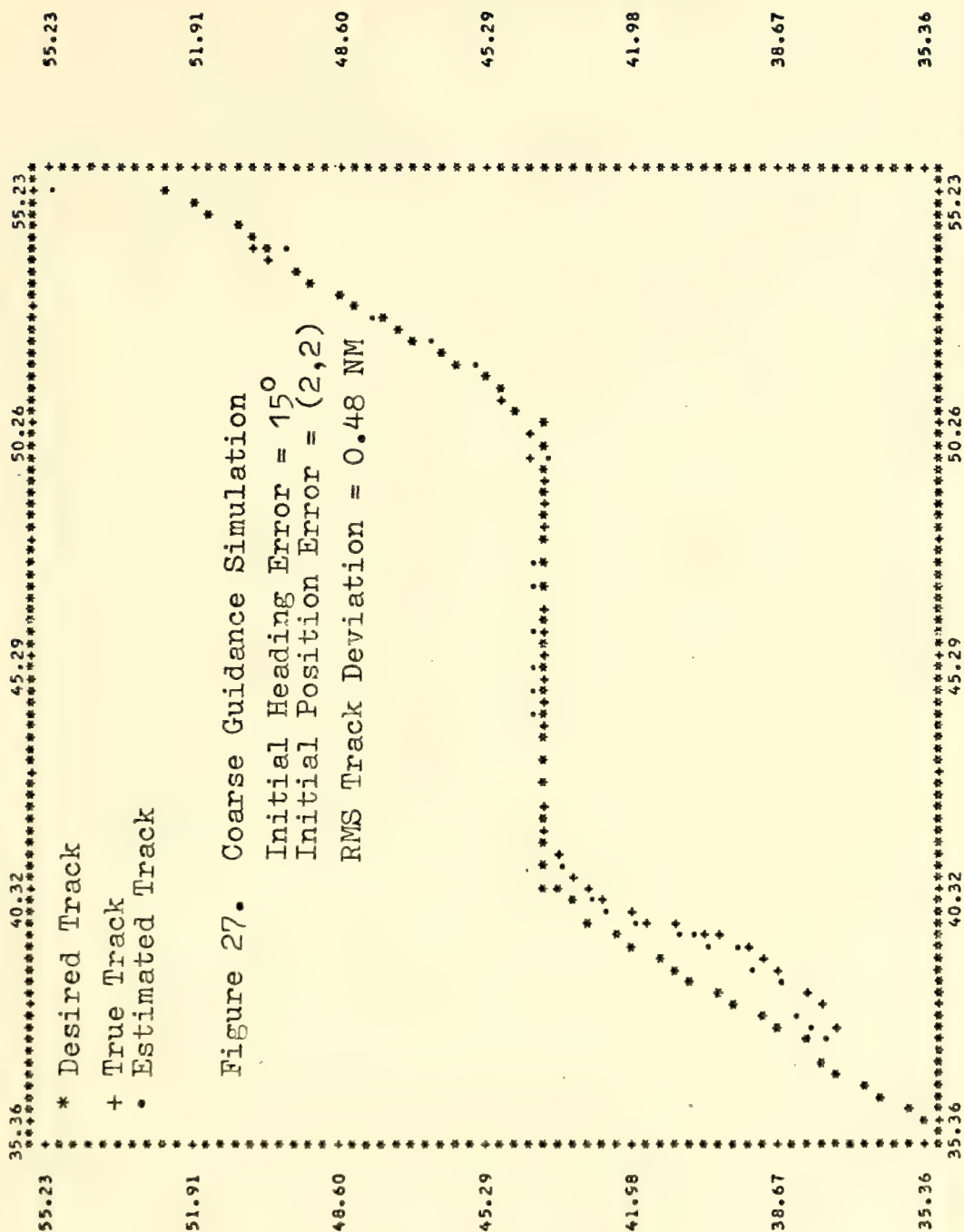
presented must stand on their own merit, on an absolute instead of a relative performance scale.

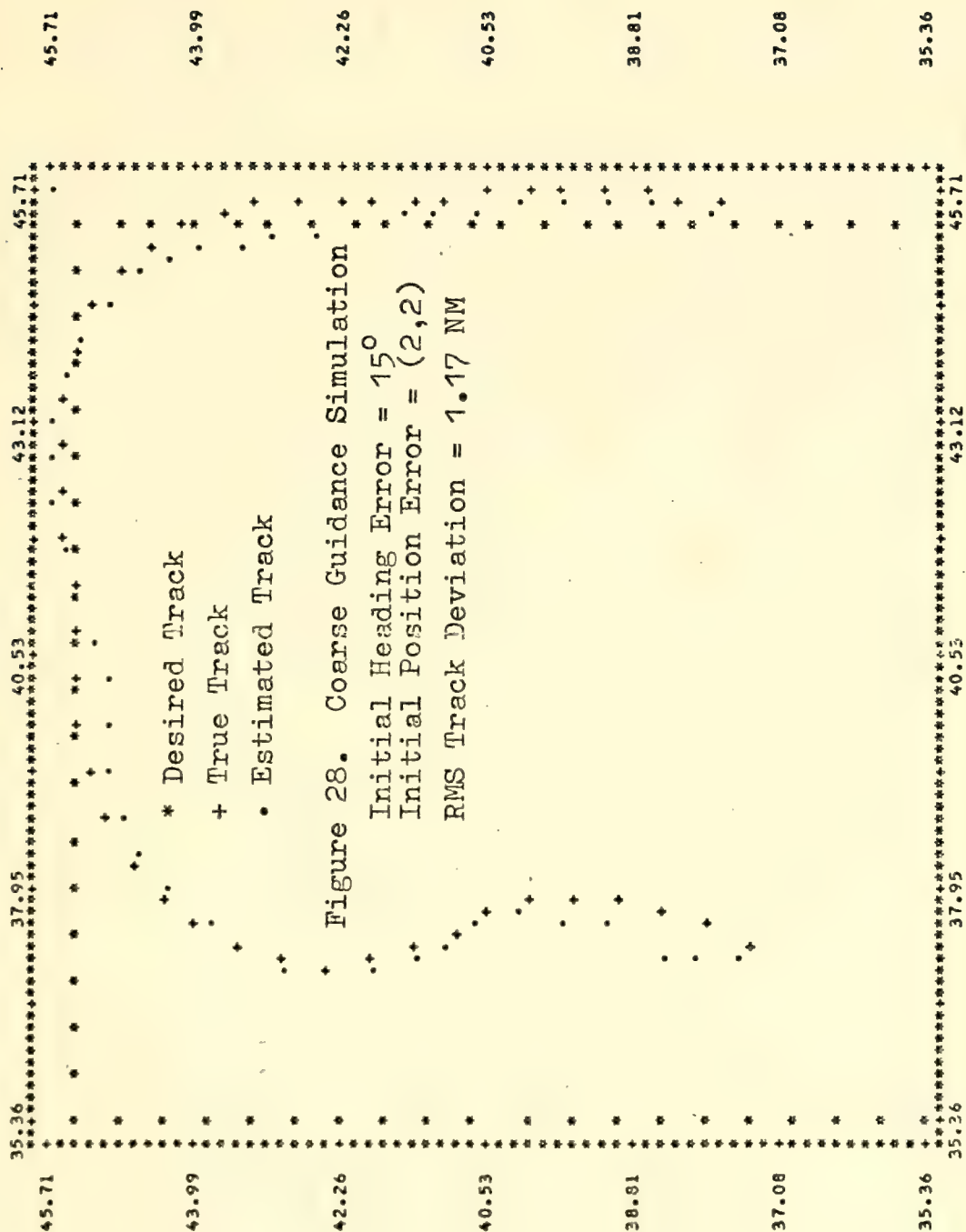
As was the case for Precision Guidance, a large number of Coarse Guidance simulation runs were completed in the process of obtaining the final program version. A sample of some of the representative track plots with the RMS track deviations for those runs are presented in Figs. 27 through 30. The significant aspects of each of these runs are discussed below.

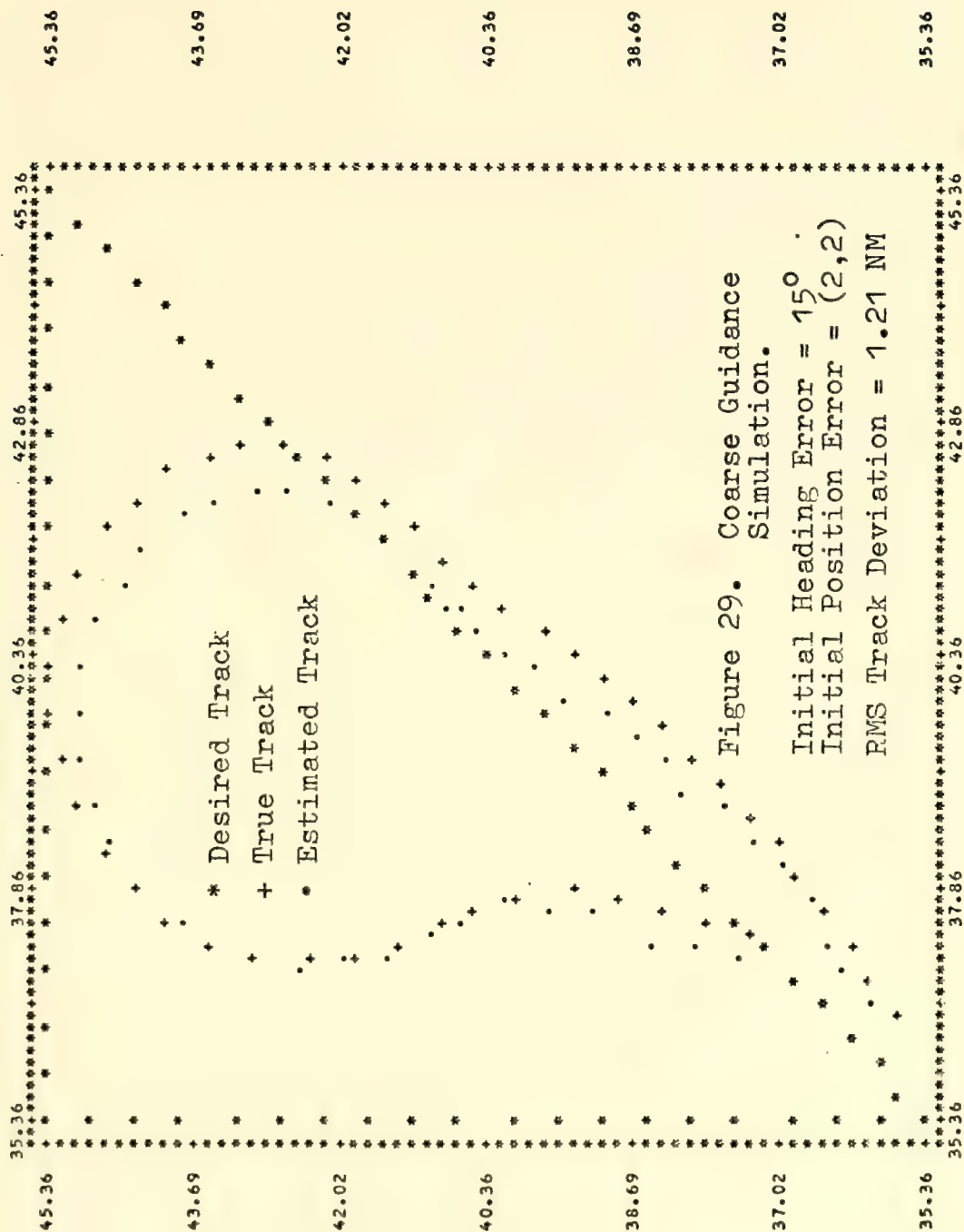
Figure 27 represents a rather simple track to follow, and is probably the most realistic track of the four presented. The turns to be executed and the initial heading and position errors are not excessive. The control and turn logic caused the aircraft to follow the desired path very closely.

The scale on Fig. 28 is about half of that for Fig. 27 and thus the initial errors are more obvious. The track deviation figure is higher here than before due to the fact that the initial errors tend to take the aircraft away from the desired track, vice in the track's general direction, as was the case for Fig. 27. Note that the control logic has caused the aircraft to fly toward the second waypoint. At the appropriate time, the aircraft begins a command turn in order to be aligned properly on the second leg upon turn completion. The error from this point on is minimal, never exceeding 0.28 NM on the final leg.

Figure 29 illustrates a most unlikely track to be encountered in practice, but one which checks out the program





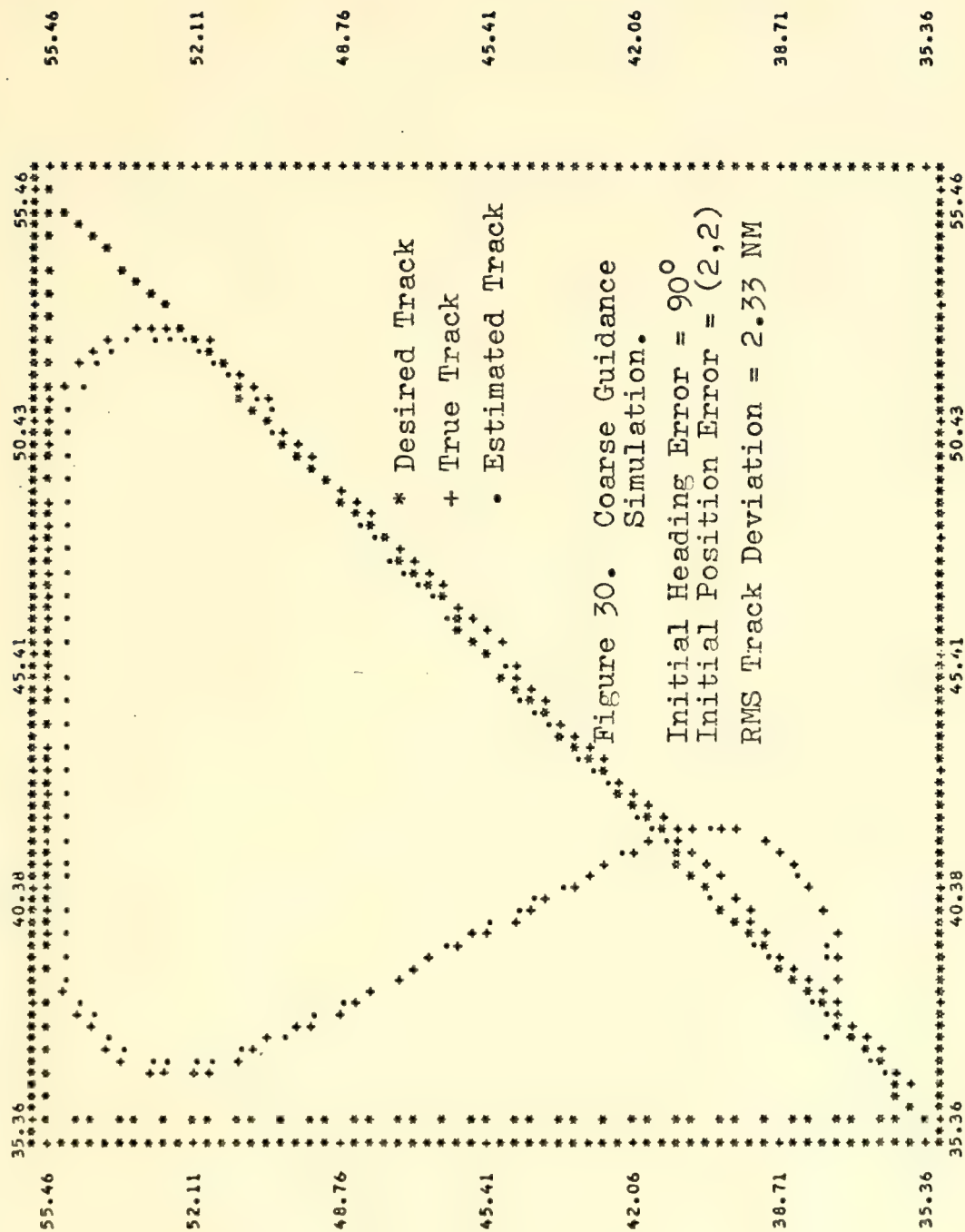


algorithms quite well. The initial errors are as before. In this case, the aircraft exists from the first command turn only to note through turning logic that it is already a few seconds behind schedule to be able to make the correct turn onto the final leg. This is because of the combined condition of a relatively short leg length remaining and a requirement to execute 135° change in heading. It can be seen from the plot that the aircraft was not able to come to the correct final leg heading of 225° from the command turn control alone. Another effect which is evident from this run is the lack of position update information in the filter during a command turn, due to poor radar return simulation.

Figure 30 is the result of a track of the same shape as that used in Fig. 29, except the legs are twice as long. The initial position error is also the same as that for Fig. 29, but the initial heading error from the desired track in this case is 90° . The purpose of this track is to show that the program's algorithm can handle effectively a case such as that in Fig. 29, provided the given physical constraints of the system permit time to react.

Note that the aircraft performs the correct course change and heads for the second waypoint, and from that point on is nearly coincident with the desired track. The relatively high track deviation figure for this run is due almost entirely to the effects of the initial heading and position errors.

DESIRED, TRUE, AND ESTIMATED POSITION



Each of these runs was made with a minimum error heading for correction, H_{ermin} , of 5° . Use of this number on runs for which excessive initial errors were not present, i.e., Figs. 27 and 28, resulted in a command correction being sent less than 10 percent of the time during which command turns and initial error corrections were not in progress. This indicates a vast improvement towards the goal of decreasing the numbers of mid-course corrections being sent to the pilot during this phase of the problem.

Autopilot control of the aircraft during this phase was assumed because it was not known how to realistically model the effects of a pilot receiving an instruction to come to a new heading. If pilot control of the aircraft is desired, the algorithms used provide a heading error which could be used. In fact, it is this value which is used to compute the bank angle correction.

In summary, the improved Coarse Guidance algorithms appear to yield a greatly simplified and accurate technique for guiding the aircraft onto the final leg. In addition, the errors in position and heading as the aircraft enters the final leg are such that the Precision Guidance filter can be initialized with valid nonzero velocities, and thus the time required on the final leg can be reduced even further, since the requirement for a full six seconds without control could be reduced.

APPENDIX A: LIST OF PRINCIPLE VARIABLES FOR THE PRECISION AND COARSE GUIDANCE SIMULATION PROGRAMS

A. PRECISION GUIDANCE MAIN ROUTINE

ATITLE-ZTITLE	Titles of the plots
BIS	Means of RADAR9 R, θ , and ϕ noise
BFF	Bomb ballistics form factor
D	Bomb diameter
DEG	Radian/degree conversion factor
DT	Radar sampling interval
DTCON	Control update interval
EM1	Matrix to convert from target to radar reference frame
EM2	Matrix to convert from radar to target frame
EM3	Matrix to rotate from X5 to X6 reference frame
EV1	Translation matrix to go from target to radar reference frame
FILRES	Contains estimation error in radar frame for x,y,z, and radial
G	Gravitational constant, 32.2 ft/sec ²
HDE	Heading error angle
HDEDOT	Time derivative of HDE
HA	Height of target above sea level
IB1	Equal to 0 in level bombing mode
IDTCON	Integer relating DT to DTCON
ITAB1	Counter for number of points to plot
ITH	Equal to the number of times through main processing loop, except on last time through, when equal to -1
IU	Seed for random number generator, NORMAL
KTH	Counter to indicate time for integration for RA and TF calculations
MWLD	Number of "wild points" to be thrown out by RADAR9 as invalid

NWLD	Set equal to MWLD at time TWLD and decremented as "wild points" are used
NTB	Number of bombing constant table to be used
PH	True bank angle
PH1	Estimated bank angle
PHD	Desired feedback command
PHD1	Desired feedback command from HDE
PHD2	Desired feedback command from HDEDOT
PHDAVG	Command to be ordered for last two seconds before bomb release
PHB	Autopilot bias bank angle
PHC	Command bank angle sent
PS	True aircraft heading angle in target frame
PS1	Estimated aircraft heading angle in radar frame
PSD	True aircraft turning rate
RE	Radius of the Earth
RBT	Distance from aircraft (estimated) to the target
SIG(1) - SIG(3)	Standard deviations of R, θ , and ϕ
SIG(4) - SIG(6)	Initial radar velocity estimates
SIGW	Standard deviations of random forcing to be assumed for calculation of Q
T	Time into the simulation run
TB	τ_b , the aircraft roll response time constant
TG	Time-to-Go to release bomb
TF	Time of fall for the bomb
TLVL	Time for required level flight before bomb release; equal to two seconds
TLVL1	Equal to TLVL +1
VE	Total airspeed
VEH	Horizontal airspeed
W	Weight of bomb in pounds
WH	Estimated wind in target frame
WR	Estimated wind in radar frame
WT	True wind in target frame

X1,XD1,XDD1	Estimated position, velocity and acceleration in radar frame
X2,XD2	True position and velocity in radar frame
X3,XD3	True position and velocity in target frame
X5,XD5	Estimated position and relative velocity of target with respect to the aircraft; "primed system"
X6,XD6	X5,XD5 system rotated to align the YD6 axis pointing at the target; for printing and plotting purposes, this vector contains the error between true and estimated position in the X3/X5 frame
XE	Lateral error
XGC	X bomb impact point in X6 frame
XXA-XXG	Arrays used to store variables for plotting at program end
YYA-YYU	Arrays used to store variables for plotting at program end
YGC	Y bomb impact point in the X6 frame

B. SUBROUTINE ARCRFT

CA1 - CA5	Constants used in aircraft motion equations
DT	Radar sampling interval; also interval of update for aircraft true position
DEG	Radian/degree conversion factor
DT3	Equal to DT/2
G	Gravitational acceleration, 32 ft/sec ²
ITH	Equal to number times through loop, except on last time when ITH = -1
IB1	Equal to zero for level flight mode
PH	True bank angle
PHB	Bank angle bias
PHC	Command bank angle
PHN	New bank angle
PS	Heading angle
PSD	Heading angle rate
PSDN	New heading angle rate

PSN	New heading angle
T	Elapsed time since start of run
TB	τ_b , the roll response time constant
TG	Time to go to release bomb
VT	Horizontal airspeed
WT	True wind vector
X3	Aircraft position in target frame
XD3	Aircraft velocity in target frame

C. SUBROUTINES RADAR6 AND RADAR9

A	Azimuth angle
ADDSUB	Subroutine entry to add or subtract two matrices
ADUM	Temporary array used in matrix arithmetic
ANGMAX	Maximum angle, used to prevent overflow
ANGMIN	Minimum angle, used to prevent underflow
BIS	Range, azimuth, and elevation noise bias
BDUM	Temporary array used for matrix arithmetic
CA1,CA4,CA5 CAA2	Constants used in aircraft motion equations
DEG	Radian/degree conversion constant
DT	Radar sampling interval in RADAR9
DTRAD	Radar sampling interval in RADAR6
DTCUM	Accumulator to determine next time to sample position in RADAR6
DT2	Equal to $DT^2/2$
DTRAD2	Equal to $DTRAD^2/2$
DT3	Equal to $DT/2$
DT4	Equal to $DT^3/6$
E	Elevation angle
E1,E2,E3	Difference between predicted position and data sample during state estimation
G	Gain matrix

GG	Gravitational acceleration, 32 ft/sec ²
GAMMA	Γ matrix
GNX, GNY, GNZ	G(1,1), G(4,2), and G(7,3) terms of the gain matrix
H	Measurement matrix
HT	Measurement matrix transposed
INVERT	Subroutine entry to invert a matrix
ITH	Equal to number of times through main processing loop, except on last time through when ITH = -1
IU	Seed for random number generator, NORMAL
NORMAL	Subroutine to generate normally distributed random variables to be used as noise
PE	Covariance of estimation error matrix
PH1	Estimated bank angle
PHC	Command bank angle
PHI	State transition matrix used for gain generation only
PHITRN	Transpose of PHI
PROD	Subroutine entry to perform the product of two matrices
PS1	Estimated heading angle with respect to the wind
PSN	Predicted new heading angle before acceleration estimate correction
PSD1	Estimated turning rate
Q	Array resulting from expected random forcing assumption
R	Range to target
RAN	Contains random numbers from NORMAL
SIG(1) - SIG(3)	Standard deviation for R, θ , and ϕ
SIG(4) - SIG(6)	Initial velocity estimates for prediction
SIGW	Standard deviations of random forcing in x, y, and z of radar frame
TB	Roll response time constant, τ_b
TRANS	Subroutine entry to perform the transpose of an array

VT1	Estimate of horizontal airspeed
VARR,VART,VARP	Variances of R, θ , and ϕ
WR	Estimated wind vector in the radar frame
X1,XD1,XDD1	Estimated state vector in radar frame (XDD1 not used in RADAR6)
X2,XD2	True state position and velocity in the radar frame
X1P,XD1P,XDD1P	Predicted state vector in radar frame
XDATA	Cartesian radar observation with noise
XIDENT	Identity matrix

D. COARSE GUIDANCE MAIN ROUTINE

ATITLE-ETITLE	Titles for plots
AZ	Array for storing average leg azimuths
AZI	Initial azimuth for first leg
BIS	Array for RADAR6 noise biases
DEG	Degree to radian conversion factor
DEL	Initial displacement vector for true aircraft position
DT	Set equal to DTCON
DTCON	Control update interval
DTRAD	Radar sampling interval
DTG	Distance from X1 to leg intersection
EEST	Estimated aircraft deviation from leg
ETRUE	True aircraft deviation from leg
FEET	Feet-to-nautical mile conversion factor
G	Gravitational acceleration constant
G1	HDE gain constant, G_1
G2	HDEDOT gain constant, G_2
H	Array of desired air headings
HEA	Estimated aircraft air heading
HTA	True aircraft air heading
HEG	Estimated aircraft ground heading

HTG	True aircraft ground heading
HDE	Heading angle error
HDEDOT	Heading angle error rate
HERMIN	Minimum error angle for which commands will be sent
I	Equal to the index on the current leg
IDTRAD	Integer relating DTCON and DTRAD
IEND	Equal to 0 except on last leg
ITH	Equal to the number of times through the main processing loop
IU	Seed for the random number generator
NLEG	Number of legs for the run
PHB	Bias angle; assumed zero
PHC	Command bank angle
PHD	Desired bank angle from controller
PLENGTH	Length of each leg
RAD	Radian to degree conversion factor
RMSEST	RMS value of EEST
RMSETR	RMS value of ETRUE
RANGE	Array containing average range to each leg
RANGEI	Range to start of first leg from the radar
SIG(1) - SIG(3)	Standard deviations for R, θ , and ϕ
SIG(4) - SIG(6)	Initial velocities for filter prediction
SIGW	Standard deviations for assumed random forcing; assumed zero for all runs in this study
T	Time into simulation run
TB	True aircraft roll response time constant
TAUH	Estimated aircraft roll response time constant; set equal to TB for all runs in this study
TINTRN	Time into a command turn
THETA	Array containing azimuths of each leg
THETW	Direction toward which true wind blows

THETWH	Direction toward which estimated wind blows
TLEG	Array containing desired time to cover each leg
TLEG1	Estimated time remaining on a leg
TSTOP	Time at which problem ends
TSTPTN	Time at which a zero bank command is sent to end a turn
TTOTTN	Time at which a turn is completely over
TG	Time to go to start a turn
VA	True airspeed
VAH	Estimated airspeed
VEG	Estimated ground speed
VTG	True ground speed
VW	True wind speed
VWH	Estimated wind speed
WR	Equal to WH; components of estimated wind
WT	Components of true wind
X1,XD1	Estimated aircraft position and velocity
X2,XD2	Desired track data; used for plotting only
X3,XD3	True aircraft position and velocity
XWP	Array containing x waypoint coordinates
XXA-XXE	Arrays for use in plotting
YYA-YYE	Arrays for use in plotting
YWP	Array containing y waypoint coordinates

Note: There are several variables with the suffix NM. These variables correspond to the variable without the suffix, except the NM indicates the value stored is in nautical miles.

APPENDIX B: PRECISION GUIDANCE INPUT DATA FORMAT DEFINITION

<u>CARD</u>	<u>COLUMNS</u>	<u>FORMAT</u>	<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
1	1-10	F10.3	WT(1)	True wind in target frame
	11-20		WT(2)	x,y, and z directions;WT(3)
	21-30		WT(3)	is usually zero
	31-40		WH(1)	Estimated wind in target
	41-50		WH(2)	frame;WH(3) is usually
	51-60		WH(3)	zero
2	1-10		BIS(1)	Bias on range, azimuth
	11-20		BIS(2)	and elevation noise
	21-30		BIS(3)	
	31-40		SIG(4)	Initial velocity estimates
	41-50		SIG(5)	for filter prediction
	51-60		SIG(6)	
3	1-10		SIG(1)	Standard deviations on
	11-20		SIG(2)	range, azimuth, and
	21-30		SIG(3)	elevation noise
4	1-10		SIGW(1)	Standard deviations of
	11-20		SIGW(2)	assumed random forcing in
	21-30		SIGW(3)	x,y,and z of radar frame
5	1-10		X3(1)	Initial position (x,y,z)
	11-20		X3(2)	of aircraft in target
	21-30		X3(3)	frame
7	1-10		PHB	Autopilot bias angle
	11-20		TB	Roll response time constant
	21-30		DT	Radar sampling interval
	31-40		DTCON	Control update interval
	41-50		PHI	Latitude of target
	51-60	F10.3	TWLD	Time to start wild points
	61-63	I3	MWLD	Number of wild points

<u>CARD</u>	<u>COLUMNS</u>	<u>FORMAT</u>	<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
8	1-10	F10.3	T3	Nominal dive duration
	11-20		THNM	Combine to give angle
	21-30		THDM	radar and target
	31-40		THD	Nominal dive angle
	41-50		ATT	True tang. accel. during dive
	51-60		ATH	Est. tang. accel. during dive
9	1-10		ANH	Max. aircraft normal accel.
	11-20		TUP	Aircraft pitch time constant
	21-30		HTOL	Angle and altitude tolerances
	31-40		ATOL	for dive pullout
	41-50	F10.3	S	Equal to 9999
	51-53	I3	IB1	Equal to zero for level flight
	54-56	I3	IACC	Equal to zero for no acceleration compensation
40-49	1-48	6A8	ATITLE- ZTITLE	Titles for plots. Two cards per plot for two lines of title per plot
50	1-10	F10.3	WBLX	Ballistic wind in x
	11-20		WBLY	Ballistic wind in y
	21-30		BFF	Ballistic form factor
	31-40		D	Bomb diameter, inches
	41-50	F10.3	W	Bomb weight, pounds
	51-53	I3	NTB	Number of bombing table to be used
51-...				Bombing table data as supplied with original program; this remains unchanged.

APPENDIX C: COARSE GUIDANCE INPUT DATA FORMAT DEFINITION

<u>CARD</u>	<u>COLUMNS</u>	<u>FORMAT</u>	<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
1	1	I1	NLEG	Number of legs
	2-10	F9.2	RANGEI	Range of first leg from radar
	11-20	F10.4	AZI	Azimuth of first leg from radar
	21-30		VA	True airspeed
	31-40		VAH	Est. airspeed
	41-50		VW	True wind speed
	51-60		VWH	Est. wind speed
	61-70		THETW	True direction of wind
	71-80		THETWH	Est. direction of wind
2	1-10	F10.3	PLENGTH(i)	Length of the ith leg
thru NLEG+1	11-20		THETA(i)	and its associated azimuth where i=1, NLEG
NLEG+2	1-10		HTG	True initial ground heading
	11-20		DELNM(1)	Displacement of true position from RANGEI, AZI in x and y
	21-30		DELNM(2)	
	31-40		DELNM(3)	DELNM(3) is altitude of aircraft in NM
NLEG+3 NLEG+4	1-48	6A8	ATITLE	Title for plot of true, estimated and desired paths

Note: All angles are in degrees from North, clockwise angles positive 0 - 360 degrees. All speeds in ft/sec. All lengths are in nautical miles on entry.

AN: /TPG-27 SIMULATYCN

INITIAL CONDITIONS :

```

TRUE WIND AT TARGET = 0.0 0.0
ESTIMATED WIND AT TARGET = 0.0 0.0

RADAR DATA
NUMBER OF NOISY POINTS (MWLD) = 0.0
STAR TIME OF WILD POINTS = 0.0
MEASUREMENT SIGMAS (RFLY, AL(MRAD), EL(MRAD)) = 1.500000 01
WEAVEREPLY ALASES( ) = 0.0
INITIAL VELOCITY MEASUREMENT VALUES = 0.0
RANDOM FORCING ASSUMPTION VALUES (SIGMA) = 0.0
RADAR SAMPLING INTERVAL = 0.1250

INITIAL POSITION OF A/C IN TARGET SYSTEM = -3.000000 04
INITIAL VELOCITY OF A/C IN TARGET SYSTEM = 5.000000 02
1.000000 01
0.0
0.0
0.0
0.0
0.0
5.000000 03
1.000000 04
0.0

```

AIRCRAFT PASSENGERS :

$$r_B = 2.00000 \quad \text{rHE} = 0.0$$

CONTROL PARAMETERS:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{OTCN} &= 0.12500 \\ \text{GI} &= 75.0000 \\ \text{GZ} &= 75.0000 \end{aligned}$$

BALLISTIC TABLE PARAMETERS:

```

BELASTING WIND VALUES (WBLX,WBLY) = 0.0 0.0
OFF = 1.00000
C = 4.00000
WMTA = 23.60000
      1.14

```

DIVE BOMBING MODE PARAMETERS:

THO	0.0	ATT	1.00
ATP	1.00	ANTH	1.00
TUP	1.00	THM	5.00
UL	0.00	IRI	0
ACC	0		

HARRY

OUTPUT FORMAT

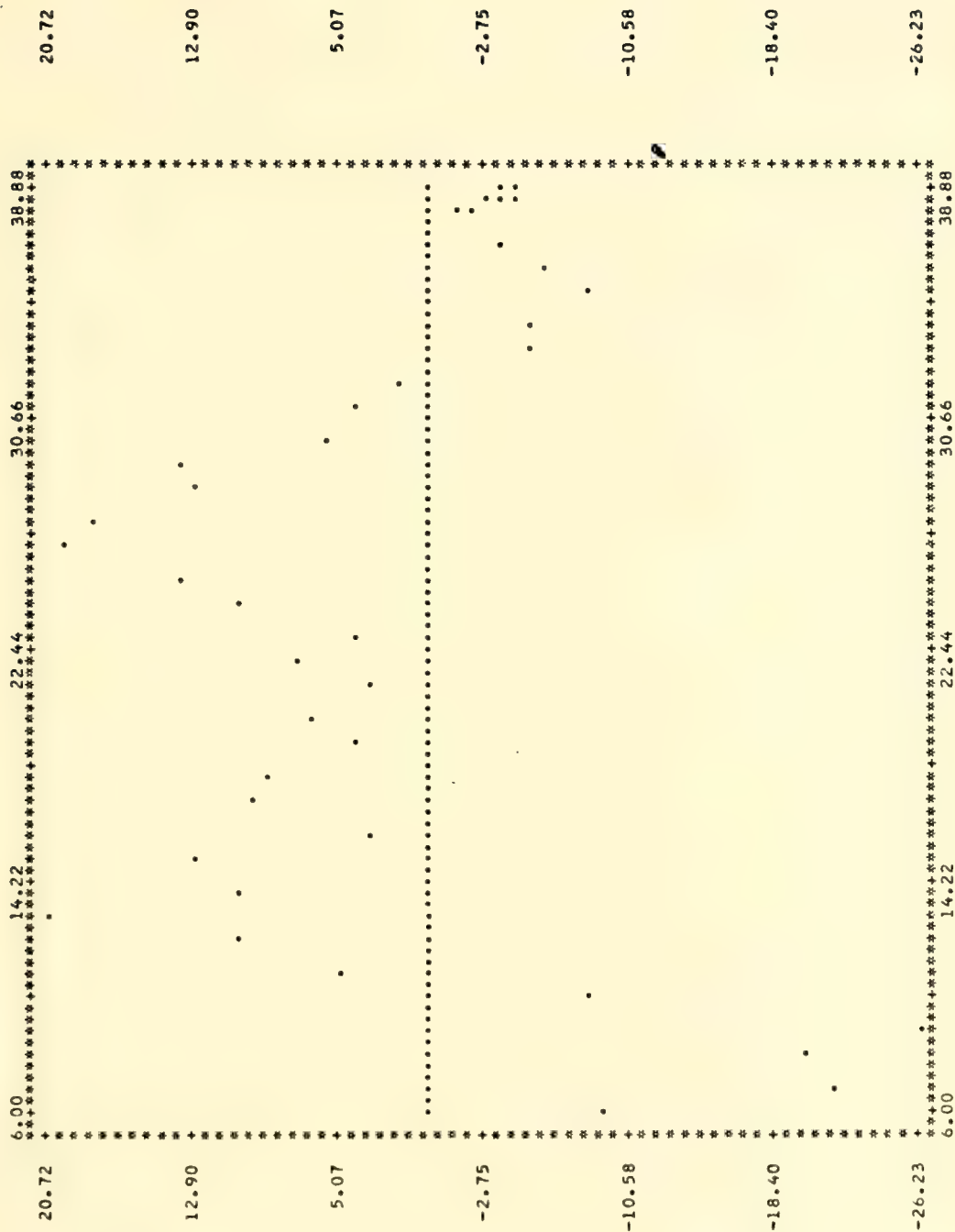
[illegible]

OUTPUT FR.F.42?

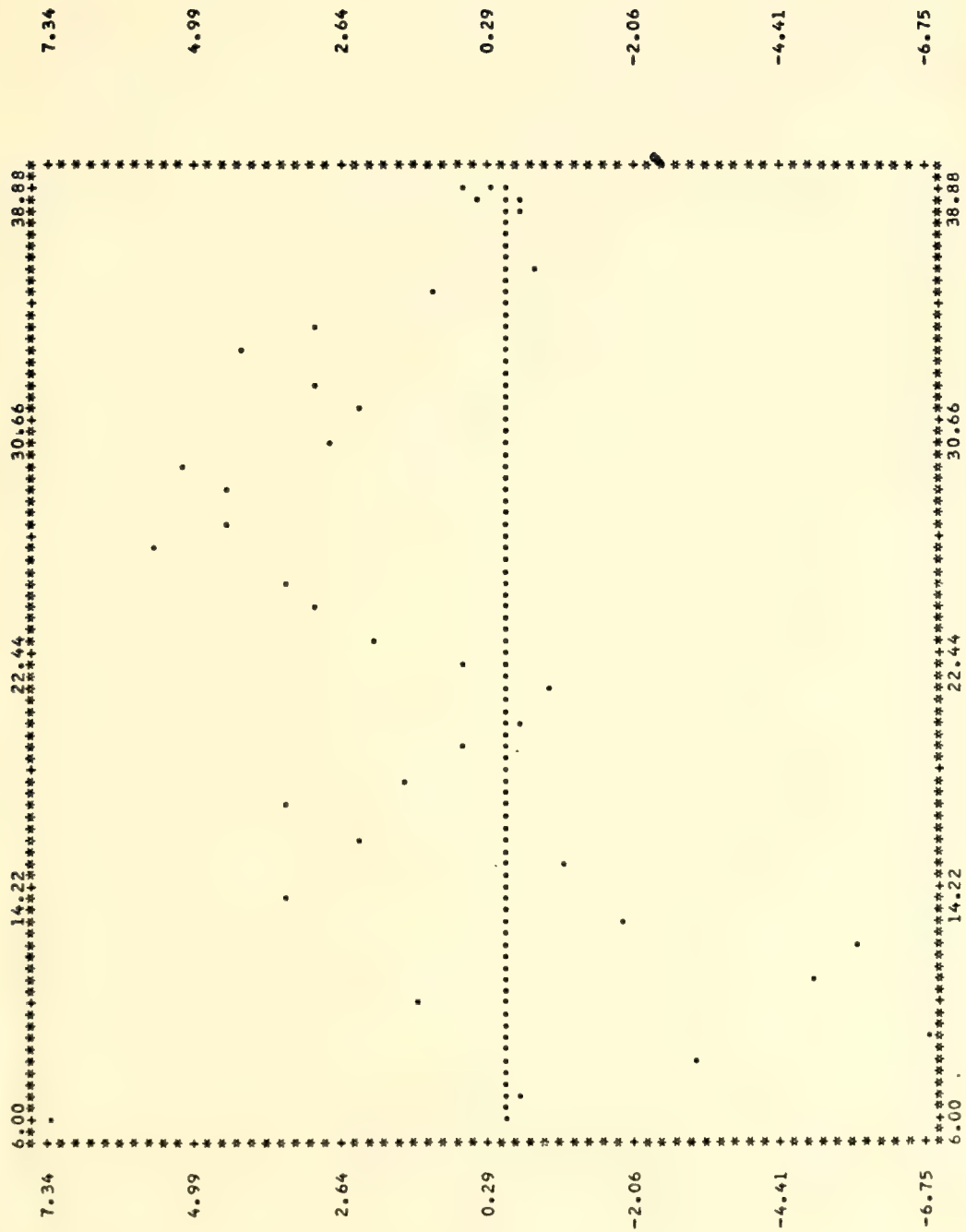
[illegible]

[illegible]

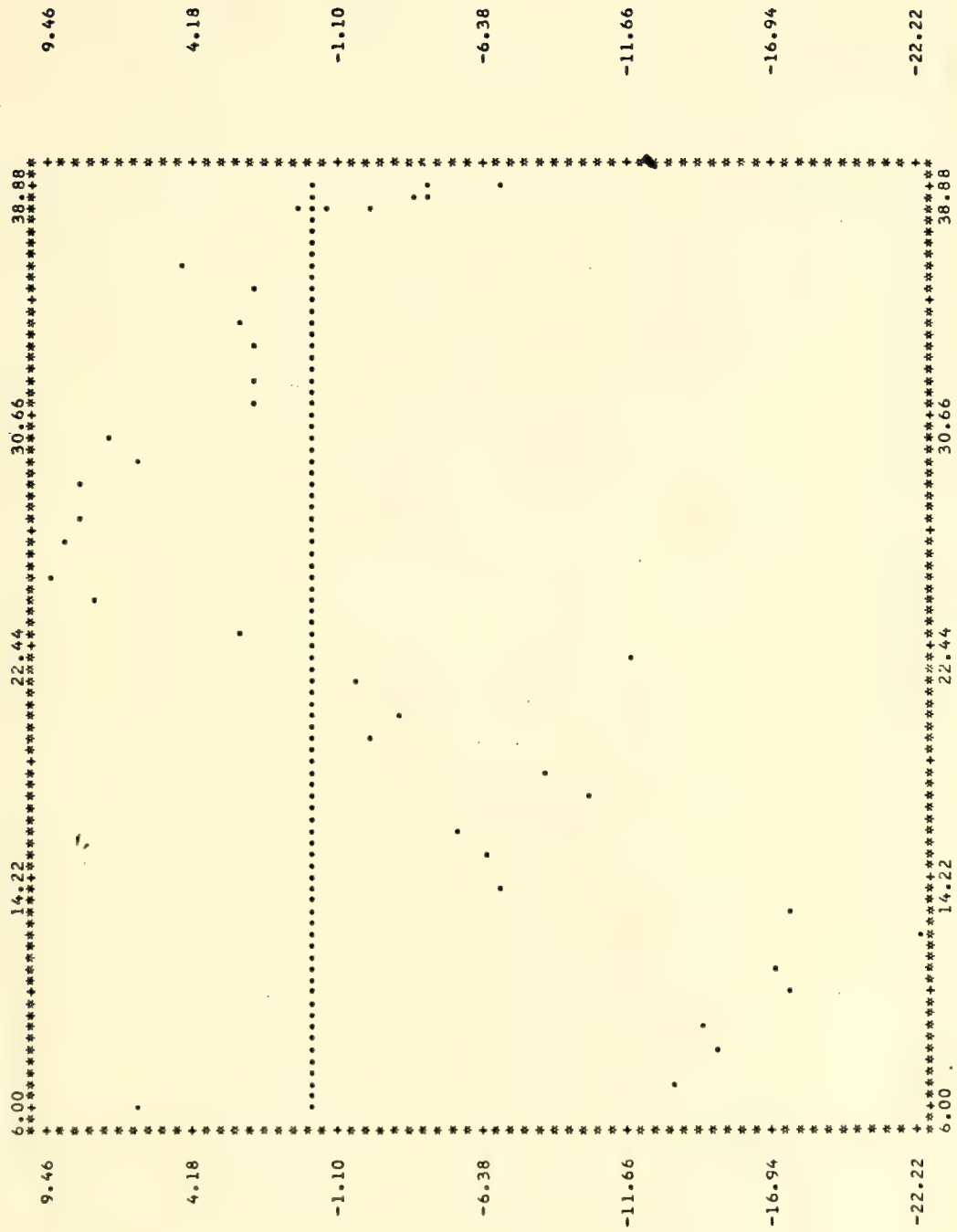
X RESIDUAL VS. T
LENTZ AN/TPQ-27



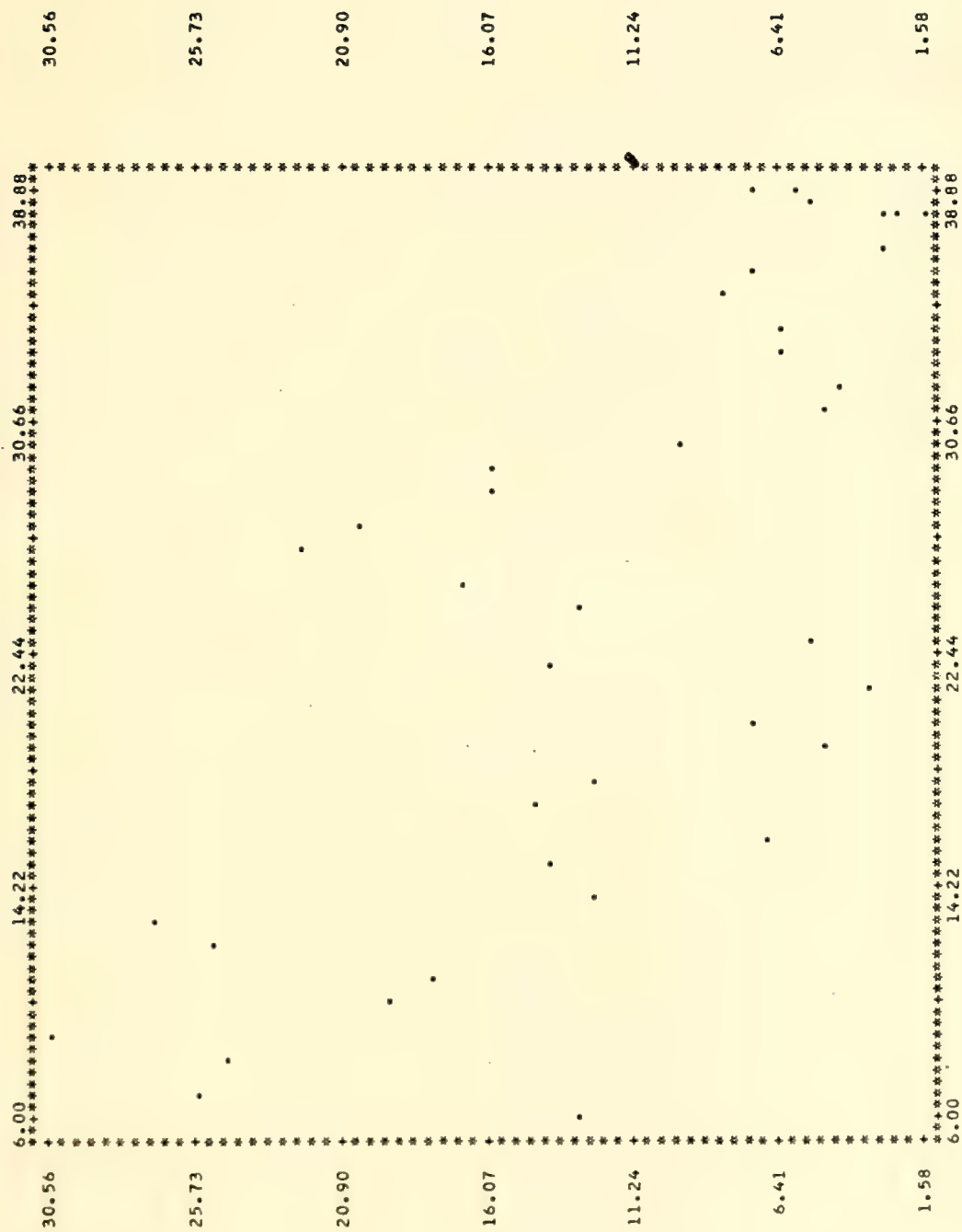
Y RESIDUAL VS. T
LENTZ AN/TPQ-27



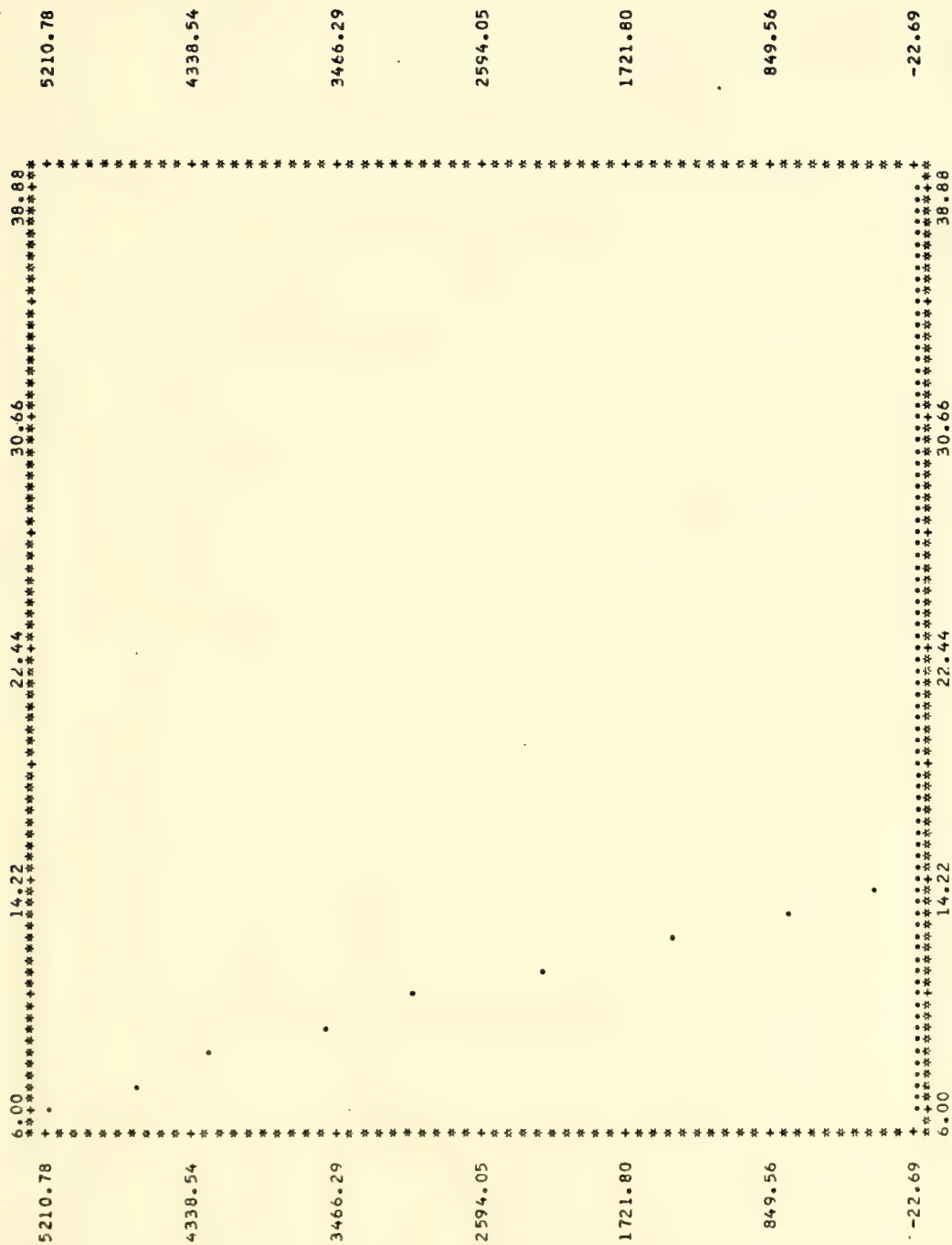
Z RESIDUAL VS. T
LENTZ AN/TPQ-27



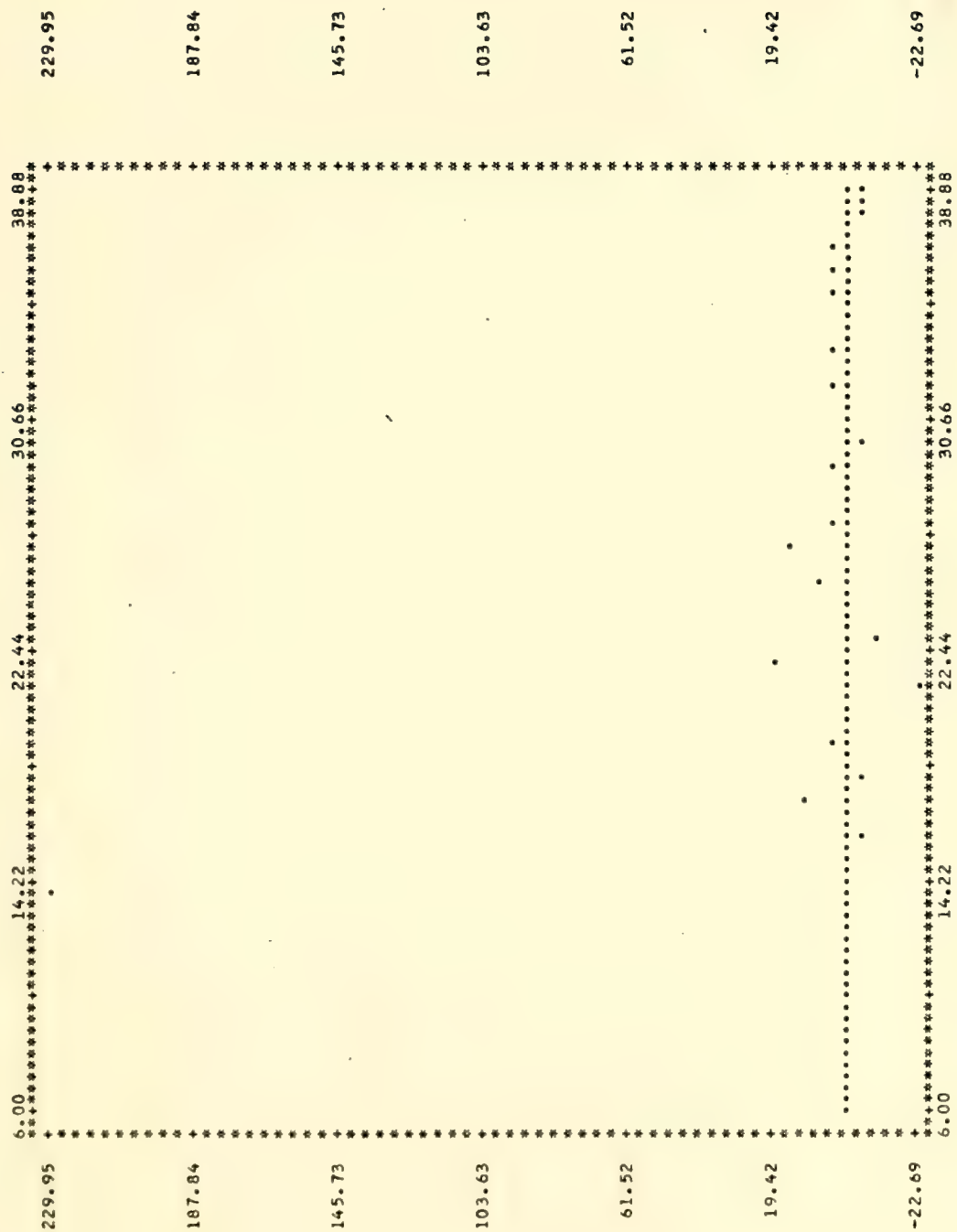
RADIAL RESIDUAL VS. T
LENTZ AN/TQ-27



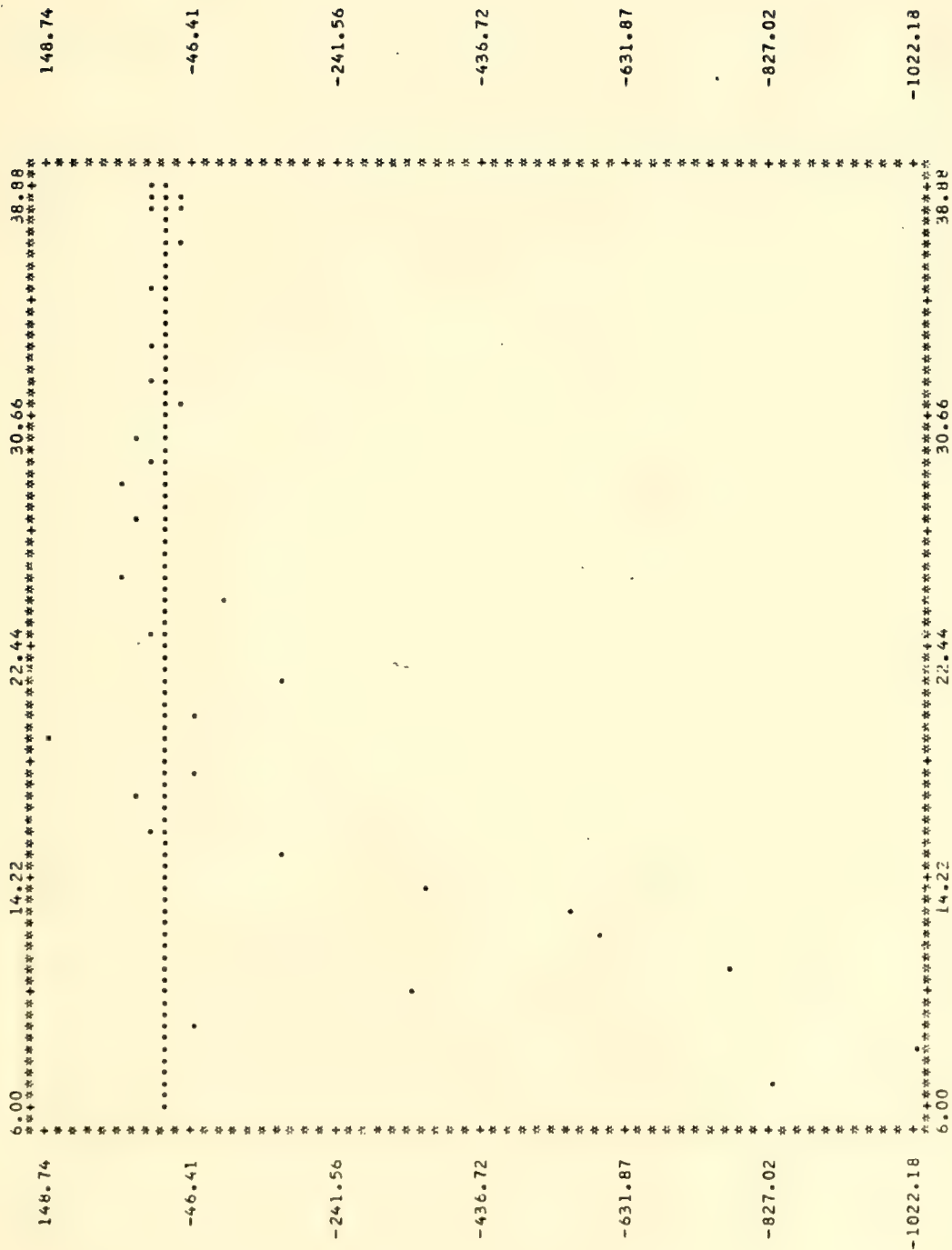
LATERAL ERROR (XE) VS. T
LENTZ AN/TPQ-27

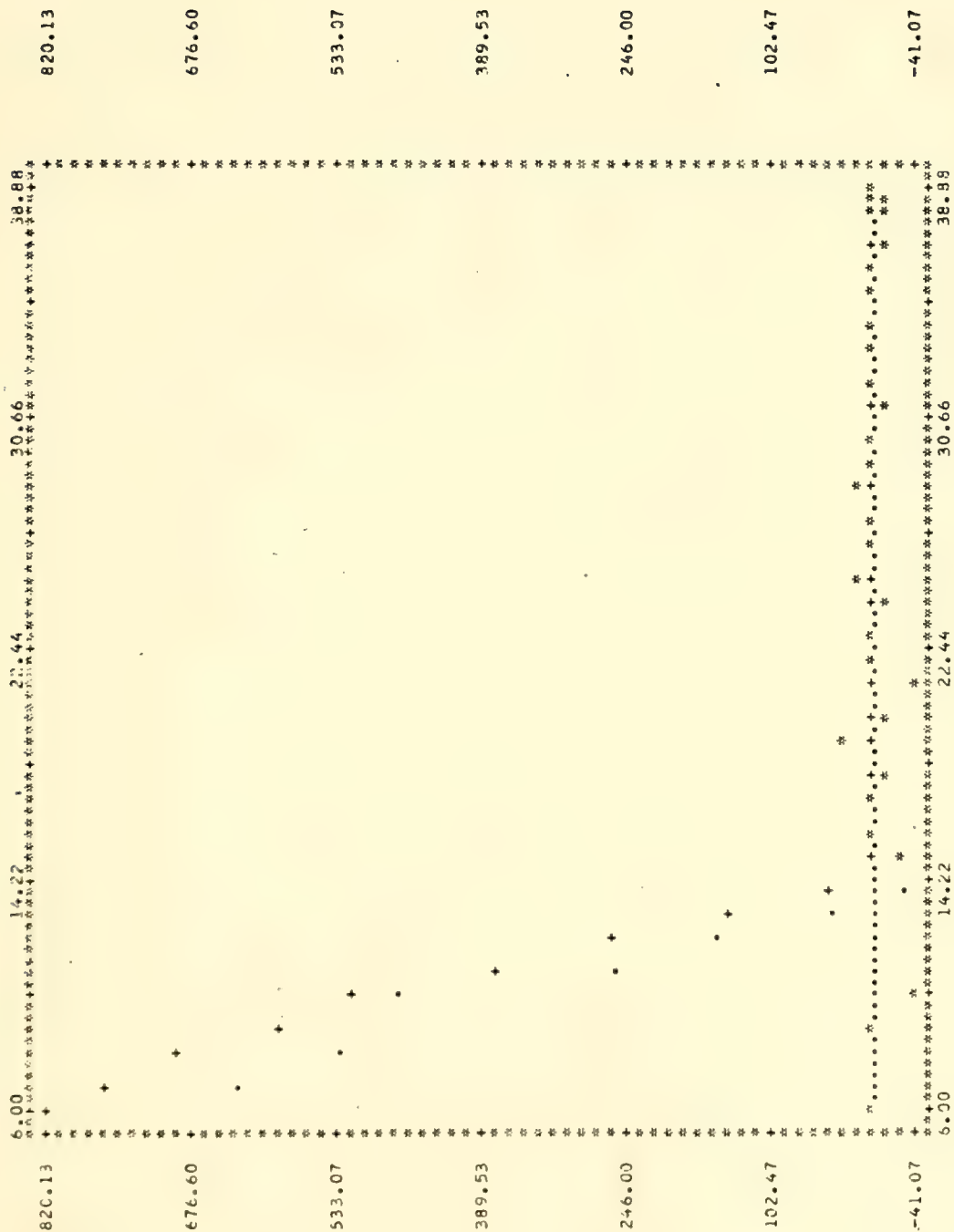


LATERAL ERROR (EXPANDED SCALE) VS. T
LENTZ AN/TPQ-27

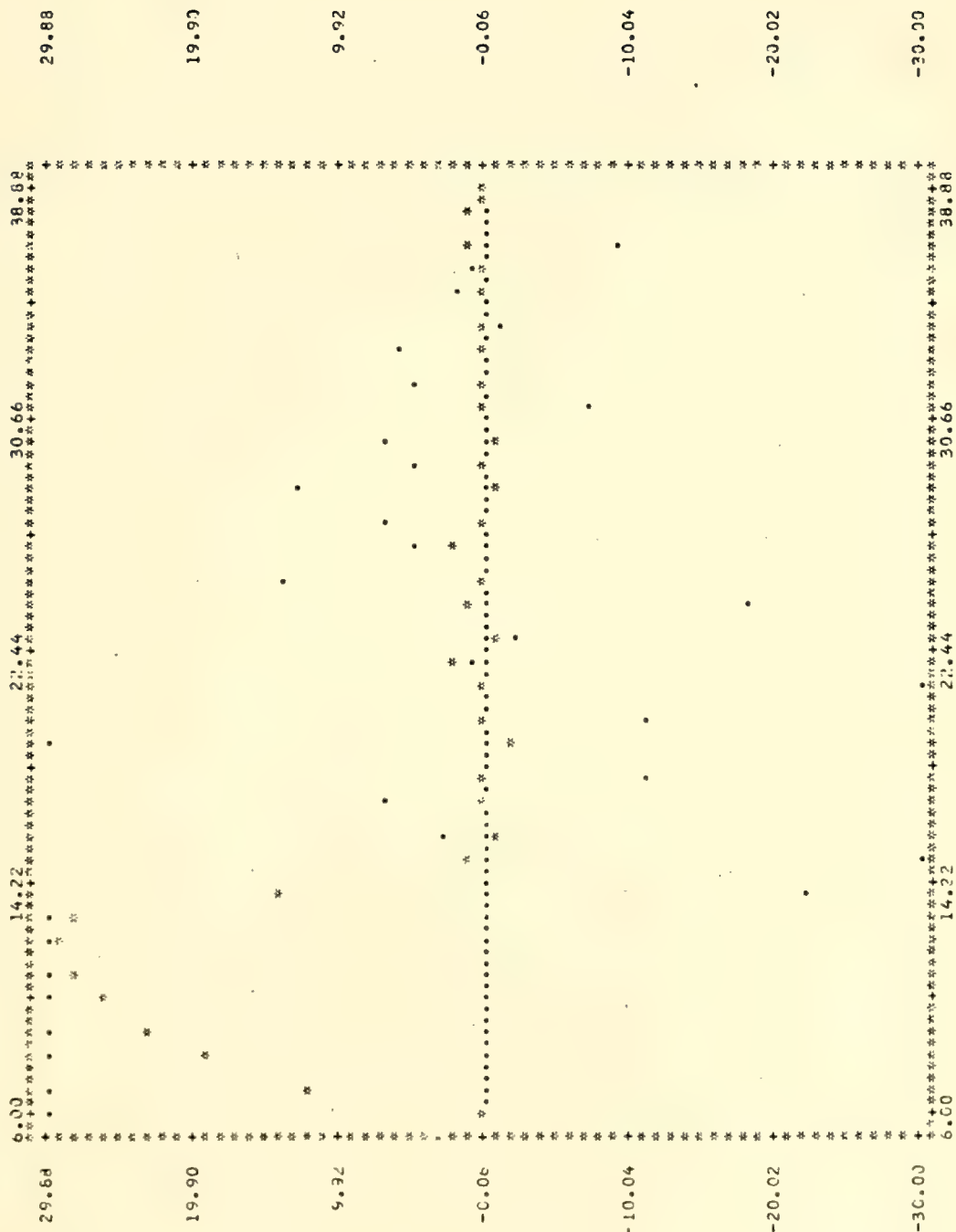


LATERAL ERROR RATE (DXE) VS. T
LENTZ AN/TPQ-27

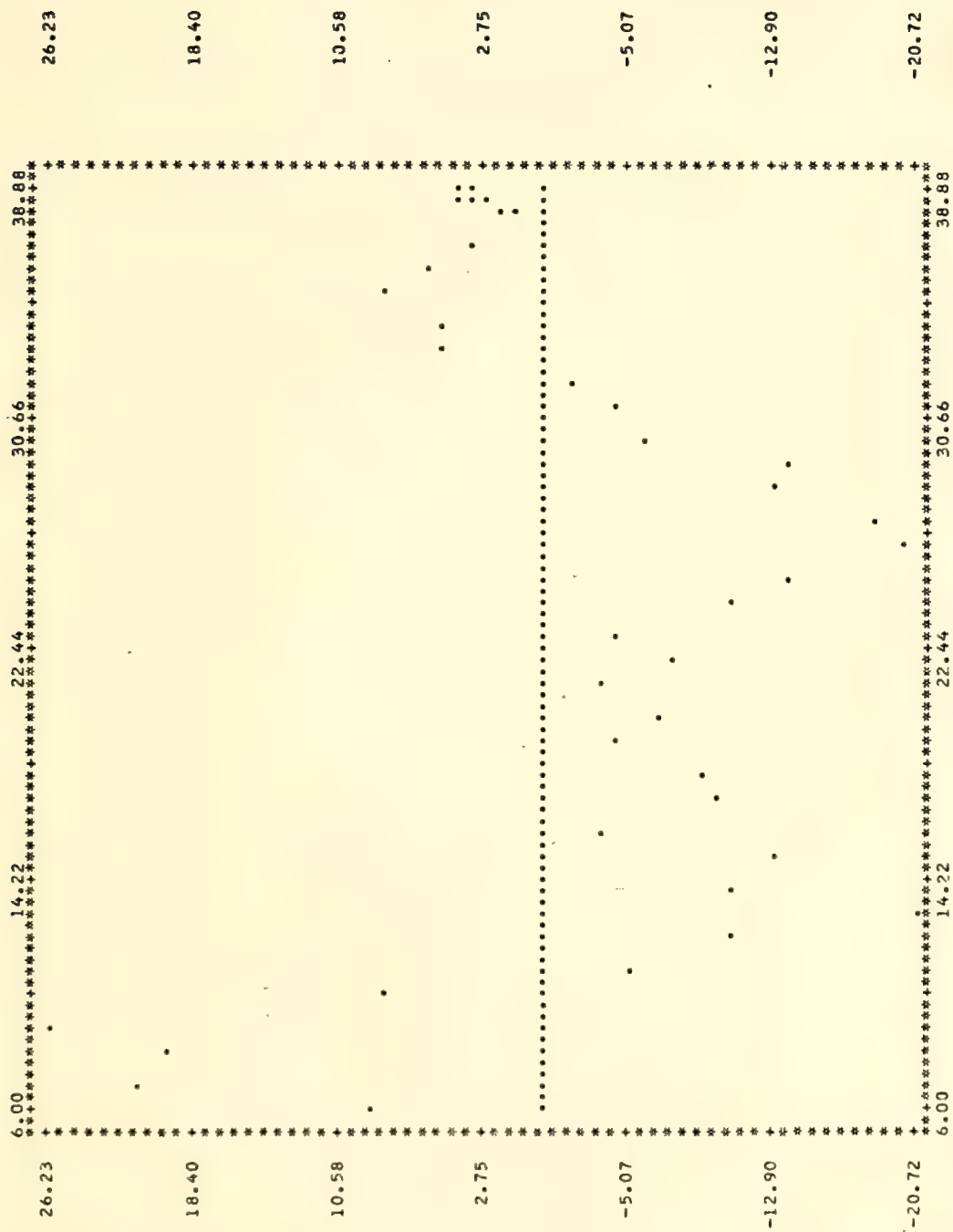




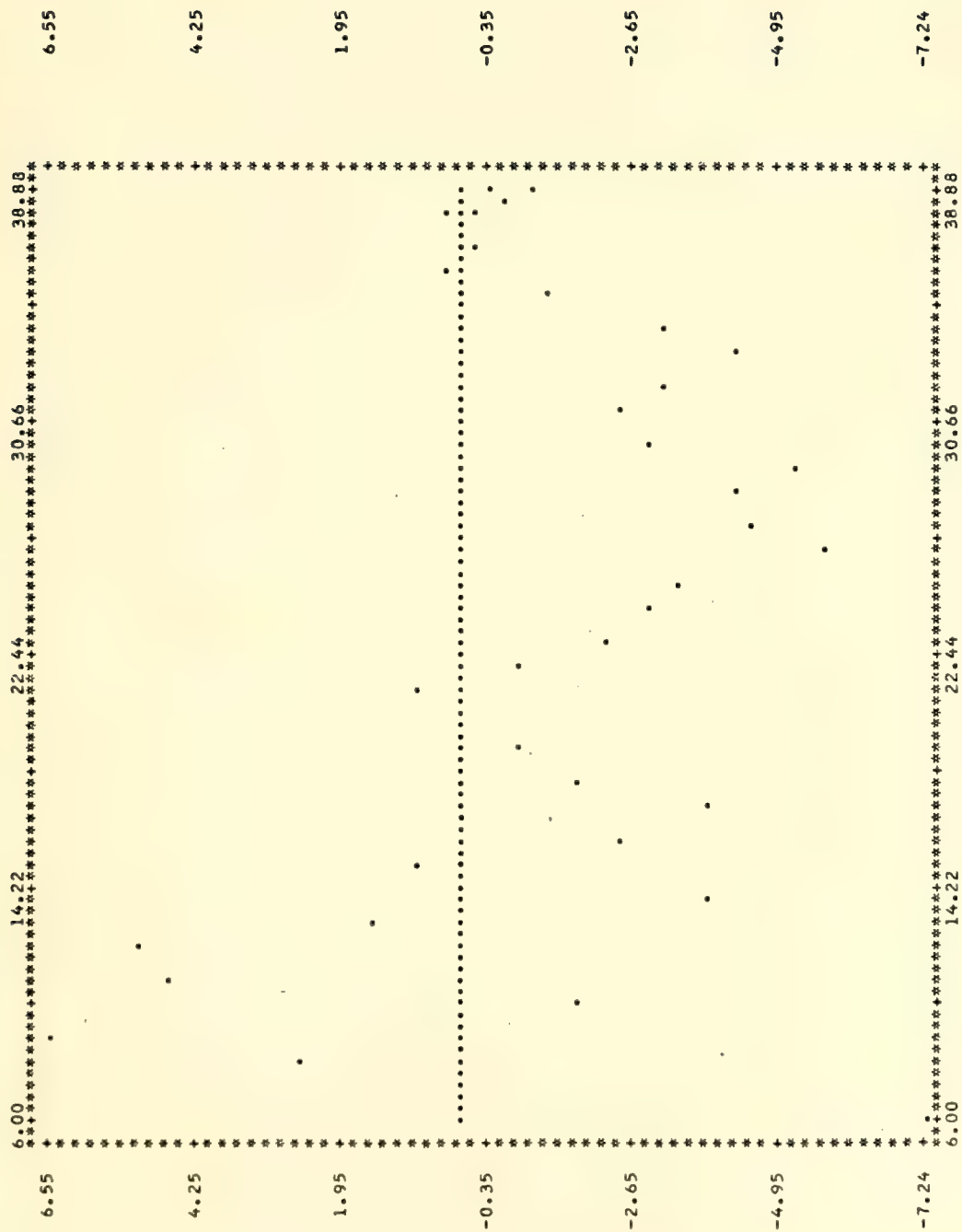
ROLL ANGLE (COMMAND, ACTUAL, & ECT) VS. T LENTZ AN/TPQ-27



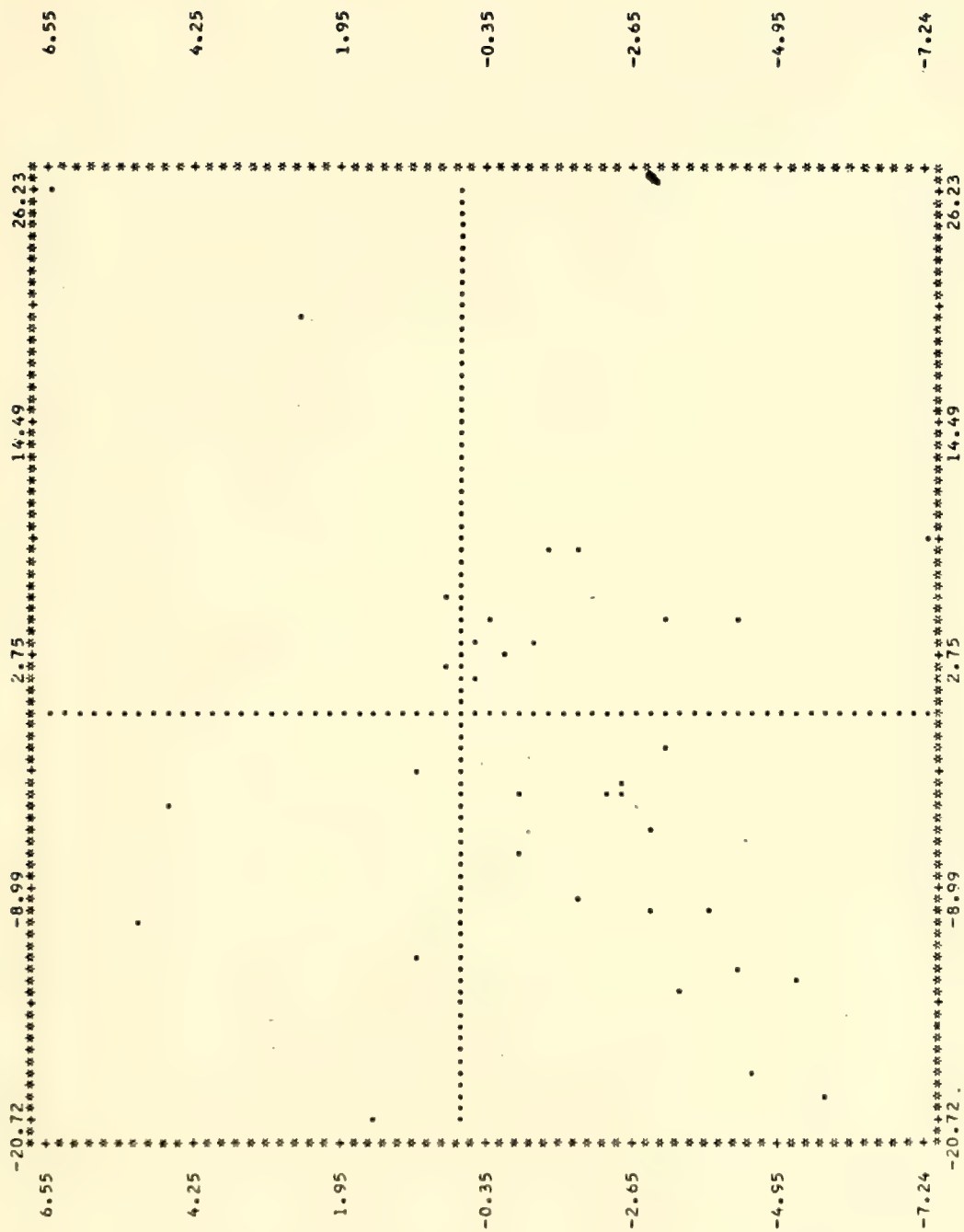
X6(1) VS. T
LENTZ AN/TPQ-27



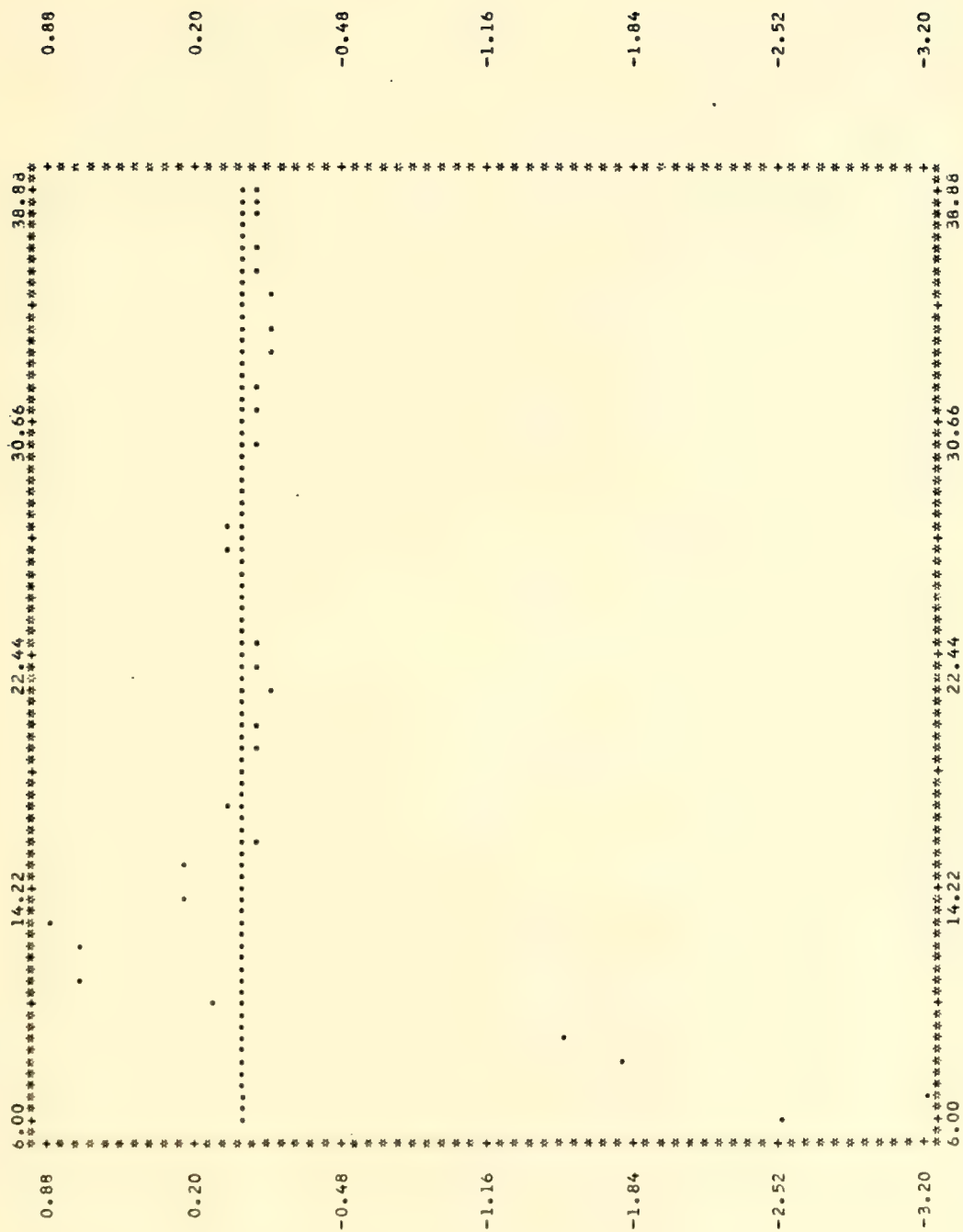
X6(2) VS. τ
 LENTZ AN/TPQ-27



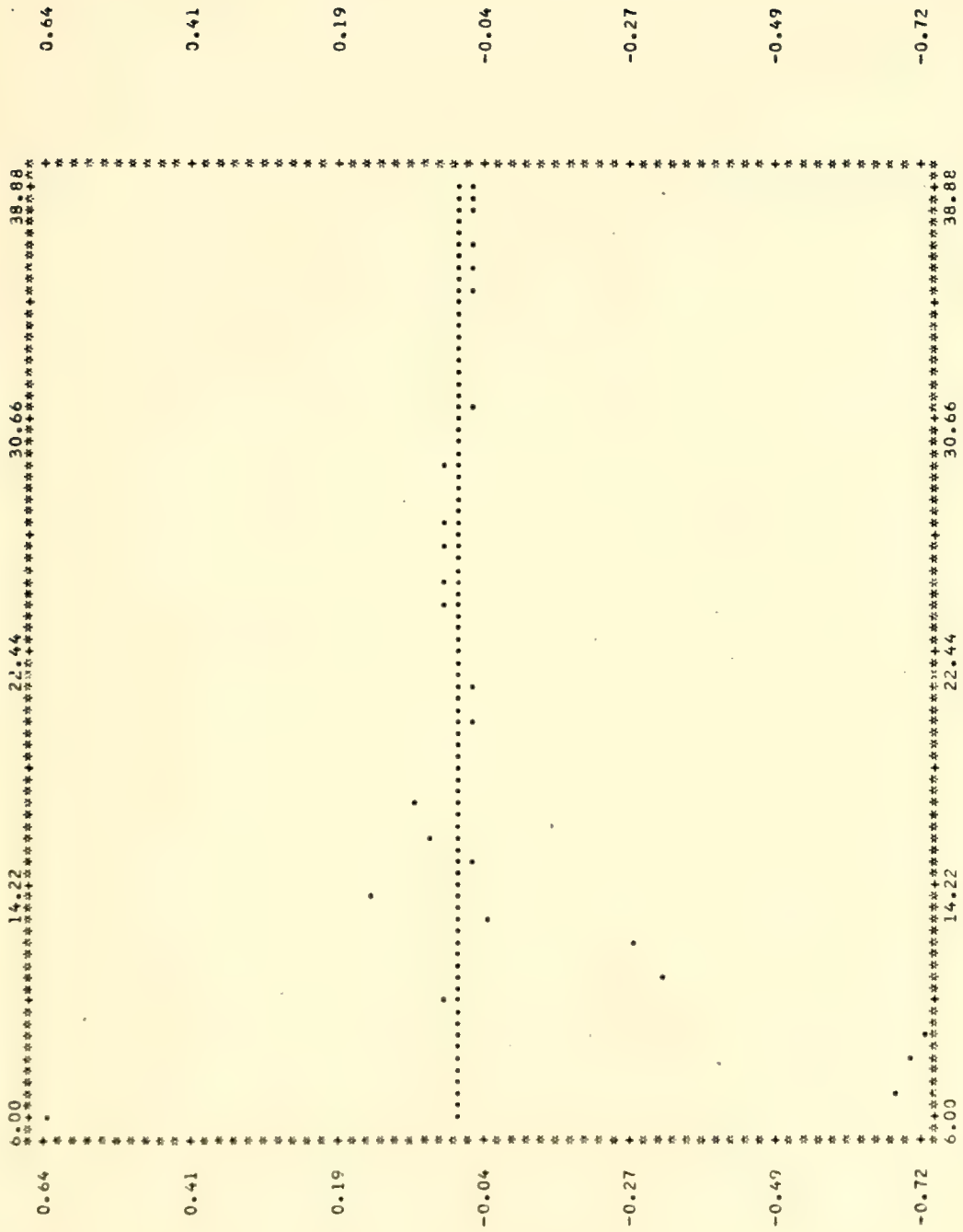
X6121 VS. X6111
LENTZ AN/TPQ-27



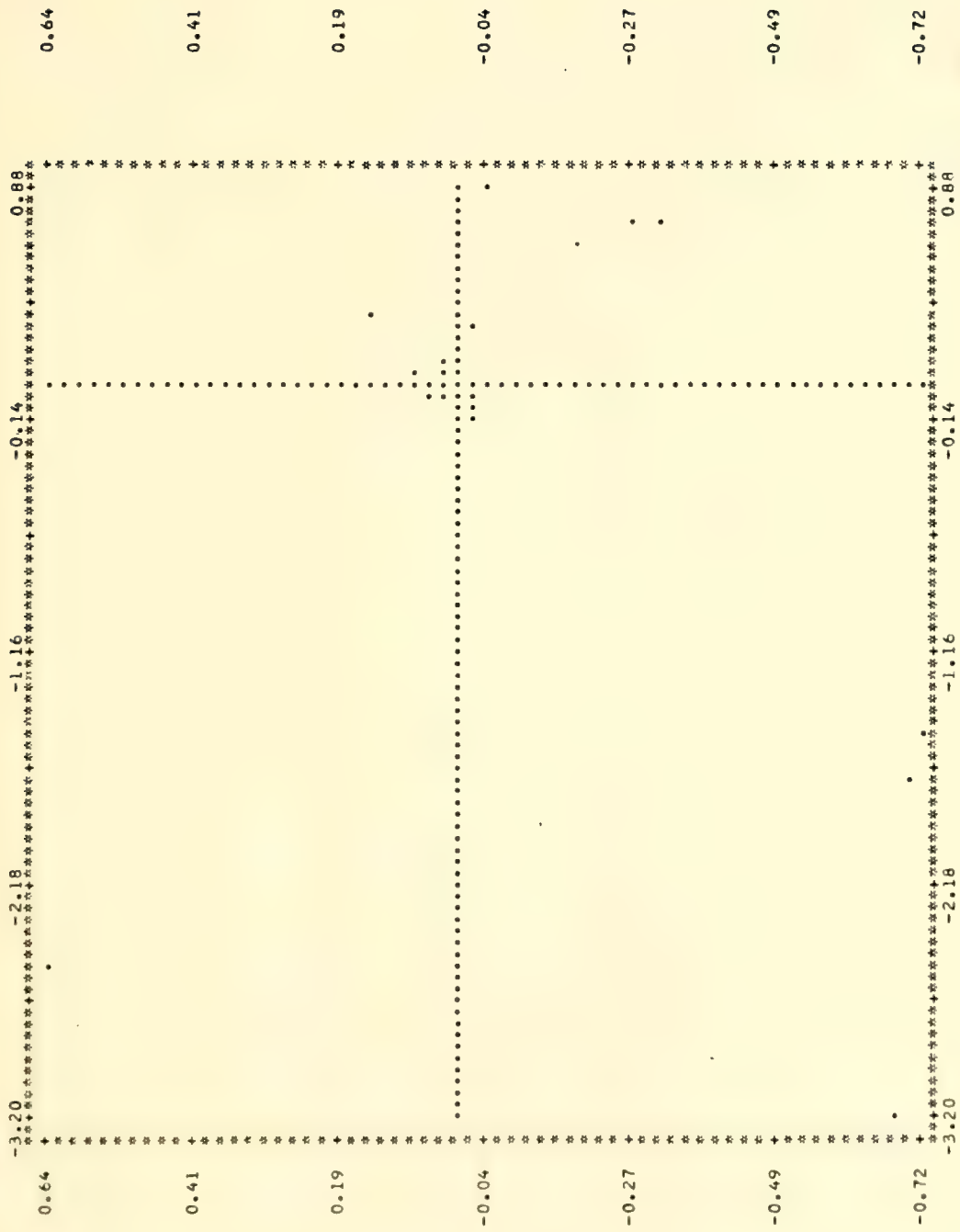
X ACCELERATION ESTIMATE(XDDI(1)) VS. T
LFNTZ AN/TPQ-27



Y ACCELERATION ESTIMATE(XDD1(2)) VS. T
 LENTZ AN/TPQ-27



X ACCELERATION VS. Y ACCELERATION
LENTZ AN/TPQ-27



AN/TPQ-27 SIMULATION
COARSE GUIDANCE MODE WITH KALMAN FILTERING

INITIAL CONDITIONS :

TRUE WIND = 50.00 FT/SEC AT 45.00 DEGREES
TRUE WIND COMPONENTS = 35.36 35.36
ESTIMATED WIND = 50.00 FT/SEC AT 45.00 DEGREES
ESTIMATED WIND COMPONENTS = 35.36 35.36

PADAR DATA

MEASUREMENT SIGMAS(RT, AZ, EL(DEG)) = 2.000000 02 4.000000-01 4.000000-01
MEASUREMENT BIAS(RT, AZ, EL(DEG)) = 0.0 0.0 0.0
INITIAL VELOCITY MEASUREMENT VALUES = 0.0 0.0 0.0
RADOM FORGING ASSUMPTION VALUES (RT, AZ, EL) = 0.0 0.0 0.0
SAMPLING INTERVAL FOR RADAR (DPRAD) = 6.000

AIRCRAFT DATA

TRUE INITIAL DISPLACEMENT FROM STARTING POINT (NM) = 50.00 2.000 0.0
TRUE INITIAL GROUND VELOCITY = 550.00 FT/SEC AT 45.00 DEGREES
TRUE INITIAL GROUND VELOCITY COMPONENTS = 388.91 388.91
TRUE INITIAL ALTITUDE VELOCITY = 500.00 FT/SEC AT 45.00 DEGREES
FULL RESPONSE PARAMETER (TB) = 3.300

TRACK DATA

NUMBER OF LEGS (NLEGS) = 3
POSITION OF FIRST LEG = 50.000 NM AT 45.00 DEGREES
COMPONENTS OF START POINT = 35.355 35.355

CONTROL DATA

CONTROL INTERVAL = 1.000
MAXIMUM BANK ANGLE = 30.00
G1 = 4.000
G2 = 4.000
MIN HEADING ERROR ANGLE FOR COMMAND CORRECTION = 5.000

LEG NUMBER 1

LEG START POINT (X,Y) = 35.3553 35.3553
LEG END POINT (X,Y) = 40.3553 44.0156
LEG LENGTH (NM) = 10.00
LEG AZIMUTH (DEG) = 30.00
DESIGED GROUND SPEED (FT/SEC) = 548.13
DESIGED AIR HEADING (DEG) = 28.52
AVG RANGE OF LEG FROM RADAR (NM) = 54.84
AVG AZIMUTH OF LEG FROM RADAR (DEG) = 43.65
*LEG = 110.852

Y	PHC	PHI	TLEGI	TTURNI	TG21	T*21	HTG	HEG	HTA	HEA	ETUF	FEST	PHD1	PHD2
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.00	0.0	45.00	0.0	0.7321	0.4312	0.0	0.0
1.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.00	0.0	45.00	0.0	0.7555	0.4333	0.0	0.0
2.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.00	0.0	45.00	0.0	0.7789	0.4355	0.0	0.0
3.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.00	0.0	45.00	0.0	0.8023	0.4376	0.0	0.0
4.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.00	0.0	45.00	0.0	0.8258	0.4397	0.0	0.0
5.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.00	0.0	45.00	0.0	0.8492	0.4419	0.0	0.0
6.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.00	37.80	45.00	36.92	0.8726	0.4926	0.0	0.0
7.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.00	37.80	45.00	36.92	0.8960	0.5028	0.0	0.0
8.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.00	37.80	45.00	36.92	0.9195	0.5131	0.0	0.0
9.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.00	37.80	45.00	36.92	0.9429	0.5233	0.0	0.0
10.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.00	37.30	45.00	36.92	0.9663	0.5335	0.0	0.0
11.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.00	37.80	45.00	36.92	0.9898	0.5438	0.0	0.0
12.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.00	37.66	45.00	36.71	1.0132	0.5467	0.0	0.0
13.00	0.0	0.0	100.9142	22.2506	14.8530	18.1395	45.00	37.66	45.00	36.71	1.0366	0.5563	0.0	0.0
14.00	-25.8828	-7.8121	99.5156	22.4009	14.9419	18.2208	44.76	37.36	44.74	36.37	1.0599	0.5657	-50.9282	-50.9282
15.00	-25.8828	-13.5819	97.5015	22.8096	15.1705	18.4647	44.13	36.55	44.04	35.46	1.0825	0.5743	-50.2869	0.6413
16.00	-25.8828	-17.8433	95.1112	23.3903	15.5108	18.8087	43.20	35.38	43.02	34.15	1.1039	0.5818	-47.6342	2.6527
17.00	-25.9828	-20.9907	92.5293	24.1282	15.9423	19.2326	42.06	34.93	41.77	32.50	1.1238	0.5876	-43.4711	4.1631
18.00	-25.8828	-23.3153	71.7919	15.5463	13.7697	17.0509	40.76	41.24	40.34	40.89	1.1417	0.8513	-38.1657	5.3054
19.00	-25.8828	-25.0322	69.4074	16.3974	14.1419	17.4271	39.34	39.92	38.78	39.45	1.1575	0.8691	-79.8191	-41.6535
20.00	-25.8828	-26.3003	67.0591	15.8825	14.5409	17.8260	37.84	38.51	37.12	37.91	1.1710	0.8646	-75.3560	3.9631
21.00	-25.8828	-27.2368	64.7724	17.3954	14.9549	18.2417	36.27	37.05	35.40	36.32	1.1821	0.8973	-71.5236	4.3324
22.00	-25.8828	-27.9286	62.5659	17.9318	15.3813	18.6698	34.65	35.54	33.62	34.67	1.1907	0.9094	-66.8956	4.6280
23.00	-25.8828	-28.4354	60.4443	18.4886	15.8199	19.1068	33.00	34.00	31.81	32.99	1.1968	0.9164	-62.0270	4.8696
24.00	-25.8828	-28.8169	60.8346	20.1649	16.5708	19.8628	31.32	31.39	29.97	30.08	1.2002	0.9835	-56.9569	5.0701
25.00	-25.8828	-29.0955	58.8568	20.8197	17.0392	20.3323	29.62	29.73	28.10	28.27	1.2009	0.8844	-45.2054	11.7516
26.00	-25.8828	-29.3013	56.9715	21.4929	17.5115	20.8055	27.91	28.06	26.22	26.44	1.1950	0.8826	-39.3605	5.8449
27.00	-27.1875	-28.7487	55.1841	22.1753	17.9807	21.2755	26.20	26.41	24.36	24.63	1.1944	0.8781	-33.3610	5.9995
28.00	-21.0938	-26.7475	53.5113	22.8402	18.4236	21.7241	24.58	24.82	22.53	22.90	1.1871	0.3710	-27.2995	6.0615
29.00	-15.4688	-23.7990	51.9636	23.4569	18.8361	22.1321	23.09	23.38	20.95	21.33	1.1774	0.8615	-21.4292	5.8763
30.00	0.0	-17.5774	51.5945	22.5681	18.3402	21.6445	21.88	25.09	19.63	23.21	1.1656	0.5711	-16.0244	5.4048
31.00	-25.8828	-20.7943	50.1836	23.0290	18.6581	21.9539	20.75	22.99	18.39	22.02	1.1521	0.9622	-29.3795	-13.3550
32.00	-21.6797	-21.0259	48.7759	23.5369	18.9935	22.2896	19.51	22.81	17.05	20.72	1.1367	0.9515	-25.5689	3.8106
33.00	-16.8750	-19.9407	47.4133	24.0413	19.5214	22.6179	18.31	21.64	15.73	19.46	1.1195	0.5389	-21.3048	4.2620
34.00	0.0	-14.7277	46.1350	24.4717	19.5972	22.8940	17.29	20.66	14.62	18.39	1.1005	0.9246	-17.0651	4.2418

T	PHC	PHI	TLEG1	TTURN1	TQ21	TY21	HTG	HEG	HTA	HEA	ETRUE	EFST	PHU1	PHD2
35.00	0.0	-10.8775	44.9454	24.7934	19.8010	23.0979	16.54	19.94	13.81	17.61	1.0802	0.9039	-13.4621	3.5829
36.00	0.0	-8.0339	43.4188	25.7809	20.3710	23.6694	15.98	17.92	13.20	15.40	1.0590	0.8204	-10.3596	2.6225
37.00	0.0	-5.9326	42.3371	25.9649	20.4835	23.7810	15.57	17.52	12.76	14.97	1.0370	0.8007	1.2609	12.1205
38.00	0.0	-4.3825	41.2798	26.1000	20.5618	23.6634	15.27	17.23	12.43	14.65	1.0145	0.7805	2.8953	1.6349
39.00	0.0	-3.2368	40.2393	26.2007	20.6266	23.9243	15.05	17.01	12.13	14.42	0.9916	0.7599	4.1518	1.2560
40.00	0.0	-2.5906	39.2106	26.2754	20.6715	23.9692	14.83	16.85	12.00	14.24	0.9684	0.7390	5.1303	0.9790
41.00	0.0	-1.7656	38.1902	26.3306	20.7047	24.0024	14.76	16.74	11.87	14.12	0.9451	0.7179	5.9083	0.7775
42.00	0.0	-1.3041	41.6014	27.3408	20.5276	23.8252	14.67	17.51	11.77	14.00	0.9215	0.713	6.5402	0.6319
43.00	0.0	-0.9632	40.5884	27.3744	20.5469	23.8445	14.60	17.45	11.70	14.73	0.8979	0.7724	-0.3351	-6.8752
44.00	0.0	-0.7114	39.5790	27.3995	20.5611	23.8587	14.55	17.39	11.65	14.67	0.8741	0.7533	-0.0676	0.2674
45.00	0.0	-0.5254	38.5723	27.4177	20.5716	23.8692	14.52	17.36	11.61	14.63	0.8503	0.7342	0.1344	0.2020
46.00	0.0	-0.3830	37.5675	27.4313	20.5743	23.8769	14.49	17.33	11.58	14.60	0.8264	0.7151	0.2884	0.1540
47.00	0.0	-0.2866	36.5640	27.4413	20.5810	23.8827	14.47	17.31	11.56	14.58	0.8026	0.6959	0.2984	0.1540
48.00	0.0	-0.2117	35.8127	28.0422	20.5317	23.8293	14.45	17.59	11.54	14.78	0.7786	0.7190	0.2884	0.1540
49.00	0.0	-0.1562	36.8127	28.0481	20.5349	23.8325	14.44	17.57	11.53	14.77	0.7547	0.7007	0.2884	0.1540
50.00	0.0	-0.1155	35.8112	28.0523	20.5373	23.8349	14.44	17.56	11.52	14.76	0.7308	0.6824	0.2884	0.1540
51.00	0.0	-0.0853	34.8102	28.0555	20.5370	23.8266	14.43	17.55	11.51	14.76	0.7068	0.6641	0.2884	0.1540
52.00	0.0	-0.0630	33.8095	28.0576	20.5402	23.8379	14.43	17.55	11.51	14.75	0.6828	0.6458	0.2884	0.1540
53.00	0.0	-0.0465	32.8090	28.0596	20.5413	23.8385	14.42	17.54	11.51	14.75	0.6589	0.6275	0.2884	0.1540
54.00	0.0	-0.0344	29.4487	28.5495	21.1103	24.4033	14.42	15.47	11.50	12.55	0.6349	0.4501	0.2884	0.1540
55.00	0.0	-0.0234	28.4485	28.5504	21.1108	24.4038	14.42	15.47	11.50	12.55	0.6109	0.4294	0.2884	0.1540
STARTING TURN: T = 56.00 TIRN = 0.0														
56.00	30.0000	7.8240	28.4485	28.5504	21.1103	24.4038	14.66	15.72	11.77	12.82	0.5871	0.4063	0.2884	0.1540
57.00	30.0000	13.6213	28.4485	28.5504	21.1108	24.4038	15.30	16.38	12.46	13.54	0.5639	0.3658	0.2884	0.1540
58.00	30.0000	17.9031	28.4485	28.5504	21.1108	24.4038	16.24	17.35	13.45	14.60	0.5415	0.3561	0.2884	0.1540
59.00	30.0000	21.0655	28.4485	28.5504	21.1108	24.4038	17.40	18.54	14.74	15.90	0.5215	0.3479	0.2884	0.1540
60.00	30.0000	23.4012	28.4485	28.5504	21.1109	24.4038	18.72	19.90	16.18	17.38	0.5029	0.3316	0.2884	0.1540
61.00	30.0000	25.1263	28.4485	28.5504	21.1108	24.4038	20.15	21.37	17.74	19.00	0.4865	0.3174	0.2884	0.1540
62.00	30.0000	26.4004	28.4485	28.5504	21.1108	24.4038	21.67	22.94	19.40	20.71	0.4723	0.3055	0.2884	0.1540
63.00	30.0000	27.3414	28.4485	28.5504	21.1106	24.4038	23.26	24.57	21.13	22.50	0.4605	0.2960	0.2884	0.1540
64.00	30.0000	28.0364	28.4485	28.5504	21.1108	24.4038	24.89	26.25	22.92	24.34	0.4512	0.2890	0.2884	0.1540
65.00	30.0000	28.5497	28.4485	28.5504	21.1108	24.4038	26.55	27.96	24.74	26.23	0.4445	0.2846	0.2884	0.1540
66.00	30.0000	28.9289	28.4485	28.5504	21.1108	24.4038	28.24	29.70	26.59	28.14	0.4404	0.2829	0.2884	0.1540
67.00	30.0000	29.2089	28.4485	28.5504	21.1103	24.4038	29.95	31.46	28.46	30.07	0.4390	0.2837	0.2884	0.1540
68.00	30.0000	29.4157	28.4485	28.5504	21.1108	24.4038	31.67	33.23	30.35	32.02	0.4402	0.2873	0.2884	0.1540

	PHC	PHI	TLGL	TURN1	TQ21	TT21	HTG	HEG	HTA	HEA	ETQUE	EEST	PHD1	PHD2
69.00	30.0000	29.5685	28.4485	28.5504	21.1108	24.4088	33.40	35.01	32.24	33.98	0.4442	0.2936	0.2884	0.1540
70.00	30.0000	29.6813	28.4485	28.5504	21.1108	24.4088	35.13	36.80	34.15	35.95	0.4509	0.3026	0.2884	0.1540
71.00	30.0000	29.7646	28.4485	28.5504	21.1108	24.4088	36.87	38.59	36.06	37.93	0.4604	0.3144	0.2884	0.1540
72.00	30.0000	29.8261	28.4485	28.5504	21.1108	24.4088	38.62	40.39	37.98	39.91	0.4726	0.3288	0.2884	0.1540
73.00	30.0000	29.8716	28.4485	28.5504	21.1108	24.4088	40.36	42.15	39.90	41.90	0.4875	0.3460	0.2884	0.1540
74.00	30.0000	29.9052	28.4485	28.5504	21.1108	24.4088	42.11	43.99	41.92	43.88	0.5051	0.3659	0.2884	0.1540
75.00	30.0000	29.9300	28.4485	28.5504	21.1108	24.4088	43.86	45.79	43.75	45.87	0.5255	0.3885	0.2884	0.1540
76.00	30.0000	29.9483	28.4485	28.5504	21.1108	24.4088	45.61	47.60	45.68	47.86	0.5485	0.4137	0.2884	0.1540
77.00	30.0000	29.9618	28.4485	28.5504	21.1108	24.4088	47.37	49.40	47.60	49.86	0.5742	0.4416	0.2884	0.1540
78.00	30.0000	29.9718	28.4485	28.5504	21.1108	24.4088	49.12	51.21	49.53	51.85	0.6025	0.4721	0.2884	0.1540
79.00	30.0000	29.9792	28.4485	28.5504	21.1108	24.4088	50.87	53.02	51.47	53.84	0.6305	0.5051	0.2884	0.1540
80.00	30.0000	29.9846	28.4485	28.5504	21.1108	24.4088	52.63	54.83	53.39	55.87	0.5476	0.5407	0.2884	0.1540
81.00	30.0000	29.9886	28.4435	28.5504	21.1108	24.4088	54.39	56.64	55.32	57.83	0.4538	0.5344	0.2884	0.1540
82.00	30.0000	29.9916	28.4485	28.5504	21.1108	24.4088	56.14	58.45	57.25	59.82	0.4423	0.4874	0.2884	0.1540
83.00	30.0000	29.9938	28.4485	28.5504	21.1108	24.4088	57.90	60.26	59.18	61.82	0.3932	0.4428	0.2884	0.1540
84.00	30.0000	29.9954	28.4485	28.5504	21.1108	24.4088	59.66	62.07	61.11	63.81	0.3464	0.4005	0.2884	0.1540
85.00	30.0000	29.9966	28.4485	28.5504	21.1108	24.4088	61.42	63.89	63.04	65.81	0.3020	0.3509	0.2884	0.1540
86.00	30.0000	29.9975	28.4485	28.5504	21.1108	24.4088	63.13	65.71	64.97	67.30	0.2601	0.3237	0.2884	0.1540
87.00	30.0000	29.9982	28.4485	28.5504	21.1108	24.4088	64.95	67.53	66.90	69.80	0.2209	0.2891	0.2884	0.1540
88.00	30.0000	29.9986	28.4485	28.5504	21.1108	24.4088	66.71	69.35	68.83	71.79	0.1839	0.2570	0.2884	0.1540
89.00	30.0000	29.9990	28.4485	28.5504	21.1108	24.4088	68.48	71.17	70.76	73.79	0.1497	0.2277	0.2884	0.1540
90.00	30.0000	29.9993	28.4485	28.5504	21.1108	24.4088	70.25	73.00	72.69	75.78	0.1181	0.2010	0.2884	0.1540
91.00	30.0000	29.9995	28.4485	28.5504	21.1108	24.4088	72.02	74.83	74.62	77.78	0.0891	0.1769	0.2884	0.1540
92.00	30.0000	29.9996	28.4485	28.5504	21.1108	24.4088	73.79	76.66	76.55	79.77	0.0628	0.1556	0.2884	0.1540
93.00	30.0000	29.9997	28.4485	28.5504	21.1108	24.4088	75.57	78.50	78.48	81.77	0.0392	0.1370	0.2884	0.1540
94.00	30.0000	29.9998	28.4485	28.5504	21.1108	24.4088	77.35	80.34	80.41	83.76	0.0183	0.1212	0.2884	0.1540
95.00	30.0000	29.9998	28.4485	28.5504	21.1108	24.4088	79.13	82.13	82.34	85.76	0.0002	0.1081	0.2884	0.1540
96.00	30.0000	29.9999	28.4485	28.5504	21.1108	24.4088	80.91	84.02	84.27	87.75	-0.0152	0.0977	0.2884	0.1540
97.00	30.0000	29.9999	28.4485	28.5504	21.1108	24.4088	82.70	85.87	86.20	89.75	-0.0279	0.0902	0.2884	0.1540
98.00	30.0000	29.9999	28.4485	28.5504	21.1108	24.4088	84.49	87.72	88.13	91.74	-0.0378	0.0854	0.2884	0.1540

TINTRN = 43.00

TUPN ENDING T = 99.00

LEG NUMBER 2

LEG START POINT (X,Y) = 40.3553 44.0156
 LEG END POINT (X,Y) = 50.3553 44.0156

LEG LENGTH (NM) = 10.00
 LEG AZIMUTH (DEG) = 90.00

DESIRED GROUND SPEED (FT/SEC) = 524.10
 DESIRED AIR HEADING (DEG) = 94.05

AVG RANGE OF LEG FROM RADAR (NM) = 63.20
 AVG AZIMUTH OF LEG FROM RADAR (DEG) = 43.86

*LEG = 113.762

T	PHC	FHI	TLEG1	TURN1	T021	T121	HTG	HEG	HTA	HEA	ETRUE	EEST	PH01	PHD2
99.00	0.0	22.1573	95.0523	21.7079	16.8215	20.1140	86.04	89.32	89.80	93.46	-0.0450	0.0833	0.2884	0.1540
100.00	0.0	16.3648	93.6596	22.2024	17.1507	20.4440	87.18	90.51	91.03	94.73	-0.0502	0.0832	0.2884	0.1540
101.00	0.0	12.0967	92.1754	22.5729	17.3518	20.6876	88.03	91.38	91.54	95.67	-0.0538	0.0846	0.2884	0.1540
102.00	0.0	8.9269	90.6970	22.8496	17.5734	20.8675	88.65	92.03	92.61	96.37	-0.0564	0.0872	0.2884	0.1540
103.00	0.0	6.5432	89.3589	23.0556	17.7061	21.0004	89.11	92.51	93.11	96.88	-0.0581	0.0906	0.2884	0.1540
104.00	0.0	4.3696	88.1180	23.2080	17.8040	21.0985	89.46	92.86	93.47	97.26	-0.0592	0.0945	0.2884	0.1540
TURN COMPLETE T = 105.00 TINTRN = 49.00														
105.00	0.0	3.5966	86.9452	23.3222	17.8764	21.1710	89.71	93.12	93.74	97.54	-0.0598	0.0990	0.2884	0.1540
106.00	0.0	2.3503	85.8208	23.4064	17.9298	21.2245	89.89	93.32	93.94	97.74	-0.0601	0.1038	-15.4525	-15.7469
107.00	0.0	1.9619	84.7309	23.4687	17.9693	21.2641	90.03	93.46	94.09	97.89	-0.0601	0.1098	-16.4021	-0.9495
108.00	0.0	1.4490	82.7192	22.0452	17.3560	20.6496	90.13	91.35	94.20	95.53	-0.0600	-0.0322	-17.1614	-0.7593
109.00	0.0	1.0702	81.6678	22.0764	17.3769	20.6706	90.21	91.43	94.28	95.61	-0.0597	-0.0301	-4.3890	12.7724
110.00	0.0	0.7994	80.6306	22.0995	17.3974	20.6862	90.26	91.48	94.34	95.67	-0.0594	-0.0279	-4.7468	-0.3578
111.00	0.0	0.5838	79.6034	22.1166	17.4038	20.6976	90.30	91.52	94.38	95.71	-0.0589	-0.0256	-5.0300	-0.2832
112.00	0.0	0.4312	78.5837	22.1293	17.4123	20.7061	90.34	91.55	94.41	95.74	-0.0584	-0.0233	-5.2586	-0.2286
113.00	0.0	0.3185	77.5693	22.1386	17.4185	20.7123	90.36	91.58	94.44	95.77	-0.0579	-0.0209	-5.4475	-0.1888
114.00	0.0	0.2352	78.2271	21.8555	17.1711	20.4644	90.37	90.66	94.46	94.81	-0.0574	-0.0938	-5.6074	-0.1600
115.00	0.0	0.1737	77.2189	21.8606	17.1745	20.4678	90.39	90.68	94.47	94.83	-0.0568	-0.0928	0.5077	6.1152
116.00	0.0	0.1283	76.2129	21.8643	17.1770	20.4703	90.40	90.69	94.43	94.84	-0.0562	-0.0917	0.4647	-0.0431
117.00	0.0	0.0948	75.2086	21.8671	17.1789	20.4722	90.40	90.69	94.45	94.84	-0.0556	-0.0907	0.4341	-0.0306
118.00	0.0	0.0700	74.2054	21.8691	17.1803	20.4736	90.41	90.70	94.45	94.85	-0.0549	-0.0896	0.4128	-0.0213
119.00	0.0	0.0517	73.2031	21.8706	17.1813	20.4746	90.41	90.70	94.49	94.85	-0.0543	-0.0886	0.3983	-0.0144
120.00	0.0	0.0382	73.9070	21.6439	16.9602	20.2531	90.41	89.88	94.50	94.00	-0.0537	-0.1599	0.3890	-0.0092
121.00	0.0	0.0282	72.9057	21.6447	16.9608	20.2536	90.42	89.88	94.50	94.00	-0.0530	-0.1600	6.2915	5.9025
122.00	0.0	0.0208	71.9048	21.6453	16.9612	20.2541	90.42	89.89	94.50	94.00	-0.0524	-0.1602	6.3710	0.0795
123.00	0.0	0.0154	70.9041	21.6458	16.9615	20.2544	90.42	89.89	94.50	94.00	-0.0518	-0.1604	6.4550	0.0840

T	PHC	PHI	TLEG1	TTURN1	TC21	HTG	HEG	HTA	HEA	FTFUE	EEST	PHD1	PHD2
124.00	0.0	0.0114	69.9036	21.6461	16.9617	20.2546	89.89	94.50	94.00	-0.0511	-0.1606	6.5431	0.0881
125.00	0.0	0.0084	68.9032	21.6464	16.9619	20.2548	89.89	94.50	94.00	-0.0505	-0.1607	6.6349	0.0919
126.00	0.0	0.0062	67.6369	21.3346	16.8272	20.1198	89.43	94.50	93.48	-0.0498	-0.2014	6.7304	0.0955
127.00	0.0	0.0046	66.6367	21.3347	16.8273	20.1199	89.43	94.50	93.49	-0.0492	-0.2023	10.3196	3.5891
128.00	0.0	0.0034	65.6365	21.3348	16.8274	20.1200	89.43	94.50	93.49	-0.0486	-0.2031	10.4771	0.1575
129.00	0.0	0.0025	64.6364	21.3349	16.8274	20.1200	89.43	94.50	93.49	-0.0479	-0.2040	10.6399	0.1628
130.00	0.0	0.0018	63.6363	21.3349	16.8275	20.1200	89.43	94.50	93.49	-0.0473	-0.2049	10.8061	0.1682
131.00	0.0	0.0014	62.6363	21.3350	16.8275	20.1201	89.43	94.51	93.49	-0.0466	-0.2057	10.9820	0.1739
132.00	0.0	0.0010	62.8422	21.2942	16.7298	20.0222	89.06	94.51	93.11	-0.0460	-0.2455	11.1617	0.1797
133.00	0.0	0.0007	61.8422	21.2942	16.7299	20.0222	89.06	94.51	93.11	-0.0453	-0.2469	14.4836	3.3220
134.00	0.0	0.0005	60.8422	21.2942	16.7299	20.0222	89.06	94.51	93.11	-0.0447	-0.2484	14.7260	0.2424
135.00	0.0	0.0004	59.8422	21.2942	16.7299	20.0222	89.06	94.51	93.11	-0.0440	-0.2498	14.9767	0.2507
136.00	0.0	0.0003	58.8421	21.2942	16.7299	20.0222	89.06	94.51	93.11	-0.0434	-0.2512	15.2361	0.2594
137.00	0.0	0.0002	57.8421	21.2942	16.7299	20.0222	89.06	94.51	93.11	-0.0427	-0.2526	15.5046	0.2685
138.00	0.0	0.0002	53.4136	21.3131	16.9656	20.2585	89.98	94.51	94.02	-0.0421	-0.1495	15.7828	0.2782
139.00	0.0	0.0001	52.4136	21.3131	16.9656	20.2585	89.98	94.51	94.02	-0.0415	-0.1495	7.4997	-8.2831
140.00	0.0	0.0001	51.4136	21.3131	16.9656	20.2585	89.98	94.51	94.02	-0.0408	-0.1495	7.6454	0.1457
141.00	0.0	0.0001	50.4136	21.3131	16.9656	20.2585	89.98	94.51	94.02	-0.0402	-0.1496	7.7969	0.1515
142.00	0.0	0.0000	49.4136	21.3131	16.9656	20.2585	89.98	94.51	94.02	-0.0395	-0.1496	7.9546	0.1576
143.00	0.0	0.0000	48.4136	21.3131	16.9656	20.2585	89.98	94.51	94.02	-0.0389	-0.1496	8.1187	0.1641
144.00	0.0	0.0000	46.7969	21.3868	17.0442	20.3373	90.42	94.51	94.32	-0.0382	-0.1153	8.2897	0.1710
145.00	0.0	0.0000	45.7969	21.3868	17.0442	20.3373	90.42	94.51	94.32	-0.0376	-0.1149	5.4002	-2.8895
146.00	0.0	0.0000	44.7969	21.3868	17.0442	20.3373	90.42	94.51	94.32	-0.0369	-0.1145	5.5157	0.1195
147.00	0.0	0.0000	43.7969	21.3868	17.0442	20.3373	90.42	94.51	94.32	-0.0363	-0.1141	5.6446	0.1249
148.00	0.0	0.0000	42.7969	21.3868	17.0442	20.3373	90.42	94.51	94.32	-0.0357	-0.1137	5.7753	0.1307
149.00	0.0	0.0000	41.7969	21.3868	17.0442	20.3373	90.42	94.51	94.32	-0.0350	-0.1133	5.9122	0.1369
150.00	0.0	0.0000	42.0859	21.3384	16.9314	20.2242	89.84	94.51	93.89	-0.0344	-0.1679	6.0557	0.1435
151.00	0.0	0.0000	41.0659	21.3384	16.9314	20.2242	89.84	94.51	93.89	-0.0337	-0.1682	11.3585	5.3028
152.00	0.0	0.0000	40.0859	21.3384	16.9314	20.2242	89.84	94.51	93.89	-0.0331	-0.1684	11.6426	0.2841
153.00	0.0	0.0000	39.0859	21.3384	16.9314	20.2242	89.84	94.51	93.89	-0.0324	-0.1687	11.9413	0.2987
154.00	0.0	0.0000	38.0859	21.3384	16.9314	20.2242	89.84	94.51	93.89	-0.0318	-0.1689	12.2557	0.3144
155.00	0.0	0.0000	37.0859	21.3384	16.9314	20.2242	89.84	94.51	93.89	-0.0311	-0.1692	12.5872	0.3314
156.00	0.0	0.0000	36.4294	21.2590	16.8668	20.1615	89.61	94.51	93.65	-0.0305	-0.1984	12.9370	0.3498
157.00	0.0	0.0000	35.4294	21.2590	16.8668	20.1615	89.61	94.51	93.65	-0.0298	-0.1990	16.3521	3.4161
158.00	0.0	0.0000	34.4294	21.2590	16.8668	20.1615	89.61	94.51	93.65	-0.0292	-0.1996	16.8328	0.4798

T	PHC	PHI	PLEGI	TUPNI	T021	T121	HTG	HEG	HTA	HEA	EFUE	EFST	PHD1	PHD2
159.00	0.0	0.0000	33.4294	21.2590	16.8688	20.1615	90.42	89.61	94.51	93.65	-0.0286	-0.0202	17.3416	0.5087
160.00	0.0	0.0000	32.4294	21.2590	16.8689	20.1615	90.42	89.61	94.51	93.65	-0.0275	-0.0208	17.8819	0.5404
161.00	0.0	0.0000	31.4294	21.2590	16.8688	20.1615	90.42	89.61	94.51	93.65	-0.0273	-0.0214	18.4570	0.5751
162.00	0.0	0.0000	28.0981	21.4655	17.1354	20.4286	90.42	90.61	94.51	94.67	-0.0266	-0.0635	18.4570	0.5751
163.00	0.0	0.0000	27.0981	21.4655	17.1354	20.4286	90.42	90.61	94.51	94.67	-0.0260	-0.0625	18.4570	0.5751
164.00	0.0	0.0000	26.0981	21.4655	17.1354	20.4286	90.42	90.61	94.51	94.67	-0.0253	-0.0616	18.4570	0.5751
165.00	0.0	0.0000	25.0981	21.4655	17.1354	20.4286	90.42	90.61	94.51	94.67	-0.0247	-0.0606	18.4570	0.5751
166.00	0.0	0.0000	24.0981	21.4655	17.1354	20.4286	90.42	90.61	94.51	94.67	-0.0240	-0.0597	18.4570	0.5751
167.00	0.0	0.0000	23.0981	21.4655	17.1354	20.4286	90.42	90.61	94.51	94.67	-0.0234	-0.0587	18.4570	0.5751
168.00	0.0	0.0000	20.9781	21.6161	17.2921	20.5857	90.42	91.19	94.51	95.28	-0.0227	0.0265	18.4570	0.5751
STARTING TURN T = 169.00														
TINTRN = 0.0														
169.00	-30.0000	-7.8427	20.9781	21.6161	17.2921	20.5857	90.17	90.95	94.24	95.02	-0.0222	0.0282	18.4570	0.5751
170.00	-30.0000	-13.6351	20.9781	21.6161	17.2921	20.5857	89.52	90.30	93.54	94.33	-0.0244	0.0292	18.4570	0.5751
171.00	-30.0000	-17.9133	20.9781	21.6161	17.2921	20.5857	88.57	89.36	92.52	93.32	-0.0239	0.0290	18.4570	0.5751
172.00	-30.0000	-21.0730	20.9781	21.6161	17.2921	20.5857	87.39	88.20	91.26	92.07	-0.0269	0.0271	18.4570	0.5751
173.00	-30.0000	-23.4068	20.9781	21.6161	17.2921	20.5857	86.06	86.88	89.82	90.66	-0.0320	0.0233	18.4570	0.5751
174.00	-30.0000	-25.1304	20.9781	21.6161	17.2921	20.5857	84.60	85.44	88.26	89.11	-0.0392	0.0173	18.4570	0.5751
175.00	-30.0000	-26.4034	20.9781	21.6161	17.2921	20.5857	83.06	83.92	86.60	87.48	-0.0487	0.0090	18.4570	0.5751
176.00	-30.0000	-27.3436	20.9781	21.6161	17.2921	20.5857	81.46	82.34	84.81	85.77	-0.0606	-0.0017	18.4570	0.5751
177.00	-30.0000	-28.0381	20.9781	21.6161	17.2921	20.5857	79.81	80.70	83.09	84.01	-0.0750	-0.0149	18.4570	0.5751
178.00	-30.0000	-28.5510	20.9781	21.6161	17.2921	20.5857	78.13	79.04	81.26	82.21	-0.0921	-0.0308	18.4570	0.5751
179.00	-30.0000	-28.9299	20.9781	21.6161	17.2921	20.5857	76.42	77.36	79.41	80.38	-0.1117	-0.0492	18.4570	0.5751
180.00	-30.0000	-29.2096	20.9781	21.6161	17.2921	20.5857	74.70	75.65	77.54	78.54	-0.1339	-0.0703	18.4570	0.5751
181.00	-30.0000	-29.4162	20.9781	21.6161	17.2921	20.5857	72.97	73.94	75.66	76.67	-0.1588	-0.0940	18.4570	0.5751
182.00	-30.0000	-29.5688	20.9781	21.6161	17.2921	20.5857	71.23	72.21	73.76	74.80	-0.1863	-0.1203	18.4570	0.5751
183.00	-30.0000	-29.6815	20.9781	21.6161	17.2921	20.5857	69.48	70.48	71.85	72.92	-0.2165	-0.1493	18.4570	0.5751
184.00	-30.0000	-29.7648	20.9781	21.6161	17.2921	20.5857	67.72	68.75	69.94	71.03	-0.2492	-0.1809	18.4570	0.5751
185.00	-30.0000	-29.8263	20.9781	21.6161	17.2921	20.5857	65.97	67.02	68.02	69.14	-0.2846	-0.2152	18.4570	0.5751
186.00	-30.0000	-29.8717	20.9781	21.6161	17.2921	20.5857	64.21	65.28	66.10	67.24	-0.3225	-0.2519	18.4570	0.5751
187.00	-30.0000	-29.9052	20.9781	21.6161	17.2921	20.5857	62.46	63.54	64.18	65.34	-0.3629	-0.2913	18.4570	0.5751
188.00	-30.0000	-29.9300	20.9781	21.6161	17.2921	20.5857	60.70	61.81	62.25	63.44	-0.3738	-0.3052	18.4570	0.5751
189.00	-30.0000	-29.9483	20.9781	21.6161	17.2921	20.5857	58.94	60.07	60.33	61.54	-0.3290	-0.2583	18.4570	0.5751
190.00	-30.0000	-29.9618	20.9781	21.6161	17.2921	20.5857	57.19	58.33	58.40	59.64	-0.2865	-0.2137	18.4570	0.5751
191.00	-30.0000	-29.9718	20.9781	21.6161	17.2921	20.5857	55.43	56.60	56.47	57.74	-0.2465	-0.1716	18.4570	0.5751
192.00	-30.0000	-29.9792	20.9781	21.6161	17.2921	20.5857	53.68	54.86	54.54	55.83	-0.2085	-0.1319	18.4570	0.5751

T	PHC	PHI	TLEGI	TTURN1	TQ21	TT21	HTG	HEG	HTA	HEA	ETRUE	EEST	PHD1	PHD2
193.00	-30.0000	-29.9846	20.9781	21.6161	17.2921	20.5857	51.92	53.13	52.61	53.93	-0.1739	-0.0947	18.4570	0.5751
194.00	-30.0000	-29.9886	20.9781	21.6161	17.2921	20.5857	50.17	51.39	50.68	52.02	-0.1414	-0.0600	18.4570	0.5751
195.00	-30.0000	-29.9916	20.9781	21.6161	17.2921	20.5857	48.41	49.66	48.75	50.12	-0.1115	-0.0279	18.4570	0.5751
196.00	-30.0000	-29.9938	20.9781	21.6161	17.2921	20.5857	46.66	47.92	46.82	48.21	-0.0842	0.0016	18.4570	0.5751
197.00	-30.0000	-29.9954	20.9781	21.6161	17.2921	20.5857	44.90	46.19	44.89	46.31	-0.0596	0.0285	18.4570	0.5751
198.00	-30.0000	-29.9966	20.9781	21.6161	17.2921	20.5857	43.15	44.46	42.96	44.40	-0.0377	0.0527	18.4570	0.5751
199.00	-30.0000	-29.9975	20.9781	21.6161	17.2921	20.5857	41.39	42.72	41.03	42.50	-0.0184	0.0742	18.4570	0.5751
200.00	-30.0000	-29.9982	20.9781	21.6161	17.2921	20.5857	39.64	40.99	39.10	40.59	-0.0019	0.0930	18.4570	0.5751
201.00	-30.0000	-29.9986	20.9781	21.6161	17.2921	20.5857	37.88	39.25	37.17	38.63	0.0119	0.1091	18.4570	0.5751
202.00	-30.0000	-29.9990	20.9781	21.6161	17.2921	20.5857	36.12	37.52	35.24	36.78	0.0229	0.1225	18.4570	0.5751
203.00	-30.0000	-29.9993	20.9781	21.6161	17.2921	20.5857	34.37	35.78	33.31	34.88	0.0311	0.1330	18.4570	0.5751
TURN ENDING T = 204.00 TINTRN = 35.00														

LEG NUMBER 3

LEG START POINT (X,Y) = 50.3553 44.0156
 LEG END POINT (X,Y) = 55.3553 52.6758
 LEG LENGTH (NM) = 10.00
 LEG AZIMUTH (DEG) = 30.00
 DESIRED GROUND SPEED (FT/SEC) = 548.13
 DESIRED AIR HEADING (DEG) = 28.52
 AVG RANGE OF LEG FROM RADAR (NM) = 71.63
 AVG AZIMUTH OF LEG FROM RADAR (DEG) = 47.55
 TLEGS = 110.852

T	PHC	PHI	TLEGI	TTURN1	TQ21	TT21	HTG	HEG	HTA	HEA	ETRUE	EEST	PHD1	PHD2
204.00	0.0	-22.1568	20.9781	21.6161	17.2921	20.5857	32.85	34.28	31.64	33.23	0.0368	0.1410	18.4570	0.5751
205.00	0.0	-16.3645	20.9781	21.6161	17.2921	20.5857	31.73	33.18	30.41	32.02	0.0403	0.1469	18.4570	0.5751
206.00	0.0	-12.0864	20.9781	21.6161	17.2921	20.5857	30.90	32.36	29.51	31.12	0.0424	0.1513	18.4570	0.5751
207.00	0.0	-8.9267	20.9781	21.6161	17.2921	20.5857	30.29	31.76	28.84	30.46	0.0433	0.1546	18.4570	0.5751
208.00	0.0	-6.5931	20.9781	21.6161	17.2921	20.5857	29.84	31.31	28.34	29.97	0.0434	0.1570	18.4570	0.5751
209.00	0.0	-4.8095	20.9781	21.6161	17.2921	20.5857	29.50	30.98	27.97	29.61	0.0428	0.1583	18.4570	0.5751
210.00	0.0	-3.5965	20.9781	21.6161	17.2921	20.5857	29.26	30.74	27.70	29.34	0.0419	0.1601	18.4570	0.5751
TURN COMPLETE T = 211.00 TINTRN = 42.00														
211.00	0.0	-2.6563	20.9781	21.6161	17.2921	20.5857	29.08	30.50	27.50	29.14	0.0405	0.1612	18.4570	0.5751
212.00	0.0	-1.9619	20.9781	21.6161	17.2921	20.5857	28.94	30.42	27.36	29.00	0.0390	0.1619	-6.9740	-25.4310
213.00	0.0	-1.4490	20.9781	21.6161	17.2921	20.5857	28.84	30.32	27.25	28.89	0.0372	0.1625	-6.5221	0.4519
214.00	0.0	-1.0702	20.9781	21.6161	17.2921	20.5857	28.77	30.25	27.17	28.81	0.0353	0.1630	-6.2055	0.3166

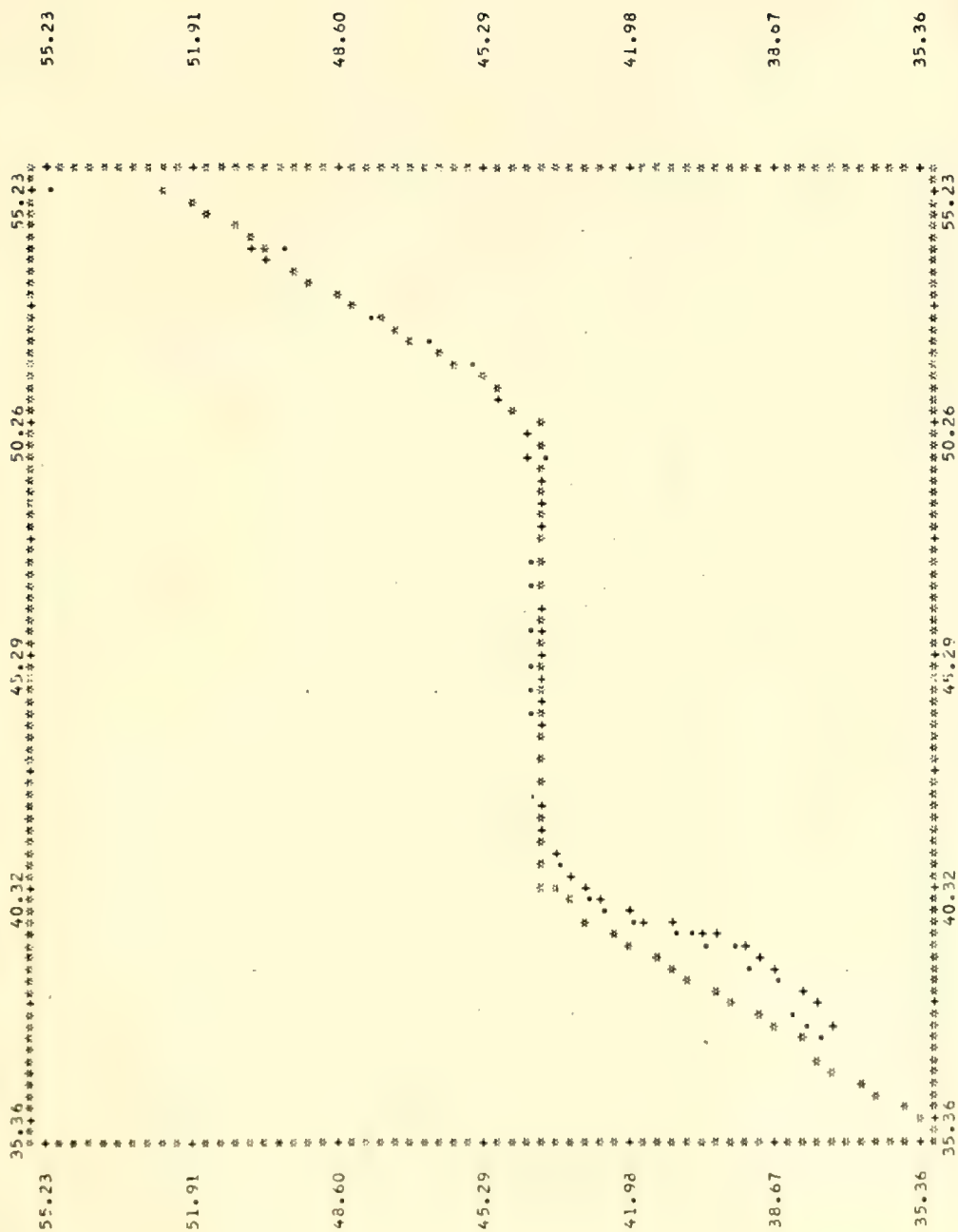
T	PHC	PHI	TLEG1	TTURN1	TQ21	HTG	HEG	HTA	HEA	ETRUE	EECT	PHD1	PHD2
215.00	0.0	-0.7904	20.9781	21.6161	17.2921	28.71	30.20	27.11	28.75	0.0334	0.1433	-5.9893	0.2162
216.00	0.0	-0.5838	20.9781	21.6161	17.2921	28.67	30.17	27.06	28.71	0.0313	0.1675	-5.8476	0.1417
217.00	0.0	-0.4312	20.9781	21.6161	17.2921	28.64	30.14	27.03	28.68	0.0292	0.1677	-5.8958	-0.0482
218.00	0.0	-0.3185	20.9781	21.6161	17.2921	28.62	30.12	27.01	28.66	0.0270	0.1674	-5.8510	0.0448
219.00	0.0	-0.2352	20.9781	21.6161	17.2921	28.61	30.10	26.99	28.64	0.0249	0.1681	-5.8375	0.0135
220.00	0.0	-0.1737	20.9781	21.6161	17.2921	28.60	30.09	26.98	28.63	0.0227	0.1683	-5.8477	-0.0101
221.00	0.0	-0.1283	20.9781	21.6161	17.2921	28.59	30.08	26.97	28.62	0.0204	0.1684	-5.9757	-0.0281
222.00	0.0	-0.0948	20.9781	21.6161	17.2921	28.58	29.62	26.96	28.11	0.0182	0.0906	-5.9176	-0.0419
223.00	0.0	-0.0700	20.9781	21.6161	17.2921	28.57	29.61	26.95	28.11	0.0160	0.0900	-1.5235	4.3342
224.00	0.0	-0.0517	20.9781	21.6161	17.2921	28.57	29.61	26.95	28.10	0.0137	0.0894	-1.5250	-0.0015
225.00	0.0	-0.0382	20.9781	21.6161	17.2921	28.57	29.61	26.95	28.10	0.0115	0.0888	-1.5318	-0.0068
226.00	0.0	-0.0282	20.9781	21.6161	17.2921	28.57	29.60	26.95	28.10	0.0092	0.0882	-1.5426	-0.0109
227.00	0.0	-0.0208	20.9781	21.6161	17.2921	28.57	29.60	26.94	28.10	0.0070	0.0875	-1.5567	-0.0141
228.00	0.0	-0.0154	20.9781	21.6161	17.2921	28.56	29.20	26.94	27.66	0.0047	0.0148	-1.5733	-0.0166
229.00	0.0	-0.0114	20.9781	21.6161	17.2921	28.56	29.20	26.94	27.66	0.0025	0.0135	2.6610	4.2344
230.00	0.0	-0.0084	20.9781	21.6161	17.2921	28.56	29.20	26.94	27.66	0.0002	0.0123	2.7037	0.0427
231.00	0.0	-0.0062	20.9781	21.6161	17.2921	28.56	29.20	26.94	27.66	-0.0021	0.0110	2.7468	0.0431
232.00	0.0	-0.0046	20.9781	21.6161	17.2921	28.56	29.20	26.94	27.65	-0.0043	0.0097	2.7905	0.0438
233.00	0.0	-0.0034	20.9781	21.6161	17.2921	28.56	29.20	26.94	27.65	-0.0066	0.0084	2.8352	0.0447
234.00	0.0	-0.0025	20.9781	21.6161	17.2921	28.56	29.09	26.94	27.54	-0.0088	-0.0143	2.8809	0.0457
235.00	0.0	-0.0018	20.9781	21.6161	17.2921	28.56	29.09	26.94	27.54	-0.0111	-0.0158	4.2371	1.3561
236.00	0.0	-0.0014	20.9781	21.6161	17.2921	28.56	29.09	26.94	27.54	-0.0134	-0.0173	4.3071	0.0701
237.00	0.0	-0.0010	20.9781	21.6161	17.2921	28.56	29.09	26.94	27.54	-0.0156	-0.0187	4.3794	0.0723
238.00	0.0	-0.0007	20.9781	21.6161	17.2921	28.56	29.09	26.94	27.54	-0.0179	-0.0202	4.4541	0.0746
239.00	0.0	-0.0005	20.9781	21.6161	17.2921	28.56	29.09	26.94	27.54	-0.0202	-0.0216	4.5312	0.0771
240.00	0.0	-0.0004	20.9781	21.6161	17.2921	28.56	28.85	26.94	27.28	-0.0224	-0.0201	4.6110	0.0798
241.00	0.0	-0.0003	20.9781	21.6161	17.2921	28.56	28.85	26.94	27.28	-0.0247	-0.0219	7.7633	3.1523
242.00	0.0	-0.0002	20.9781	21.6161	17.2921	28.56	28.85	26.94	27.28	-0.0270	-0.0237	7.9061	0.1427
243.00	0.0	-0.0002	20.9781	21.6161	17.2921	28.56	28.85	26.94	27.28	-0.0292	-0.0256	8.0541	0.1481
244.00	0.0	-0.0001	20.9781	21.6161	17.2921	28.56	28.85	26.94	27.28	-0.0315	-0.0274	8.2078	0.1537
245.00	0.0	-0.0001	20.9781	21.6161	17.2921	28.56	28.85	26.94	27.28	-0.0337	-0.0293	8.3675	0.1597
246.00	0.0	-0.0001	20.9781	21.6161	17.2921	28.56	29.26	26.94	27.73	-0.0360	0.0026	8.5335	0.1660
247.00	0.0	-0.0000	20.9781	21.6161	17.2921	28.56	29.26	26.94	27.73	-0.0383	0.0014	8.8279	-5.7055
248.00	0.0	-0.0000	20.9781	21.6161	17.2921	28.56	29.26	26.94	27.73	-0.0405	0.0002	2.8856	0.3377
249.00	0.0	-0.0000	20.9781	21.6161	17.2921	28.56	29.26	26.94	27.73	-0.0428	-0.0010	2.9453	3.0431

Y	PHC	PMI	PLEGI	TUONI	TC21	TT21	HTG	HEG	HTA	MEA	ETRUE	EFST	PH01	PH02
250.00	0.0	-0.0000	20.9781	21.6161	17.2921	20.5857	28.56	29.26	26.94	27.73	-0.0451	-0.0021	3.0085	0.0627
251.00	0.0	-0.0000	20.9781	21.6161	17.2921	20.5857	28.56	29.26	26.94	27.73	-0.0473	-0.0033	3.0739	0.0654
252.00	0.0	-0.0000	20.9781	21.6161	17.2921	20.5857	28.56	29.13	26.94	27.58	-0.0496	-0.0281	3.1422	0.0683
253.00	0.0	-0.0000	20.9781	21.6161	17.2921	20.5857	28.56	29.13	26.94	27.58	-0.0518	-0.0295	5.3606	1.9184
254.00	0.0	-0.0000	20.9781	21.6161	17.2921	20.5857	28.56	29.13	26.94	27.53	-0.0541	-0.0309	5.1768	0.1162
255.00	0.0	-0.0000	20.9781	21.6161	17.2921	20.5857	28.56	29.13	26.94	27.56	-0.0564	-0.0322	5.2985	0.1217
256.00	0.0	-0.0000	20.9781	21.6161	17.2921	20.5857	28.56	29.13	26.94	27.58	-0.0586	-0.0336	5.4260	0.1275
257.00	0.0	-0.0000	20.9781	21.6161	17.2921	20.5857	28.56	29.13	26.94	27.58	-0.0609	-0.0350	5.5598	0.1338
258.00	0.0	-0.0000	20.9781	21.6161	17.2921	20.5857	28.56	29.37	26.94	27.84	-0.0632	0.0136	5.7004	0.1406
259.00	0.0	-0.0000	20.9781	21.6161	17.2921	20.5857	28.56	29.37	26.94	27.34	-0.0654	0.0126	1.6404	-4.0609
260.00	0.0	-0.0000	20.9781	21.6161	17.2921	20.5857	28.56	29.37	26.94	27.34	-0.0677	0.0116	1.6840	0.0436
261.00	0.0	-0.0000	20.9781	21.6161	17.2921	20.5857	28.56	29.37	26.94	27.84	-0.0700	0.0106	1.7300	0.0459
262.00	0.0	-0.0000	20.9781	21.6161	17.2921	20.5857	28.56	29.37	26.94	27.84	-0.0722	0.0096	1.7785	0.0485
263.00	0.0	-0.0000	20.9781	21.6161	17.2921	20.5857	28.56	29.37	26.94	27.84	-0.0745	0.0086	1.9298	0.0513
264.00	0.0	-0.0000	20.9781	21.6161	17.2921	20.5857	28.56	29.39	26.94	27.86	-0.0767	0.0131	1.3842	0.0544
265.00	0.0	-0.0000	20.9781	21.6161	17.2921	20.5857	28.56	29.39	26.94	27.86	-0.0790	0.0121	1.4328	-0.4514
266.00	0.0	-0.0000	20.9781	21.6161	17.2921	20.5857	28.56	29.39	26.94	27.86	-0.0813	0.0112	1.4778	0.0451
267.00	0.0	-0.0000	20.9781	21.6161	17.2921	20.5857	28.56	29.39	26.94	27.86	-0.0835	0.0102	1.5258	0.0480
268.00	0.0	-0.0000	20.9781	21.6161	17.2921	20.5857	28.56	29.39	26.94	27.86	-0.0858	0.0092	1.5771	0.0512
269.00	0.0	-0.0000	20.9781	21.6161	17.2921	20.5857	28.56	29.39	26.94	27.36	-0.0881	0.0083	1.6318	0.0548
270.00	0.0	-0.0000	20.9781	21.6161	17.2921	20.5857	28.56	29.56	26.94	23.04	-0.0903	0.0462	1.6906	0.0587
271.00	0.0	-0.0000	20.9781	21.6161	17.2921	20.5857	28.56	29.56	26.94	28.04	-0.0926	0.0455	-2.5292	-4.2198
272.00	0.0	-0.0000	20.9781	21.6161	17.2921	20.5857	28.56	29.56	26.94	28.04	-0.0946	0.0447	-2.6261	-0.0969
273.00	0.0	-0.0000	20.9781	21.6161	17.2921	20.5857	28.56	29.56	26.94	28.04	-0.0971	0.0440	-2.7307	-0.1046
274.00	0.0	-0.0000	20.9781	21.6161	17.2921	20.5857	28.56	29.56	26.94	28.04	-0.0994	0.0433	-2.8440	-0.1133

RMS ETRUE = 0.480284

RMS EFST = 0.366266

LENTZ AN/TPQ-27
 DESIRED, TRUE, AND ESTIMATED POSITION




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DATA G1,G2,TLVL,TLVL1,THA,TTHD,TP,ENSTP/75.,75.,2.,3.,0.,
1 13.5,0.,12./
DATA CTV,XE,XECPN,DXE,HDE,HDEOLD,HDEDOT,PHDAVG/9*0.D0/
DATA PHD1,PHD2,PHD/3*0.D0/
DATA ZIP/0.D0/

C-----PRIMARY ARRAY DEFINITIONS
C X1: STATE ESTIMATION VECTOR IN RADAR COORDINATES
C X2: TRUE COORDINATES OF AIRCRAFT IN RADAR FRAME
C X3: TRUE COORDINATES OF AIRCRAFT IN TARGET FRAME
C X4: USED FOR TEMPORARY STORAGE ONLY
C X5: ESTIMATED COORDINATES OF THE TARGET IN THE "PRIMED" FRAME
C X6: ESTIMATED COORDINATES OF TARGET IN THE "DOUBLE PRIMED" SYSTEM
C X7: ESTIMATED TARGET-AIRCRAFT VECTOR IN RADAR FRAME

C EV1: TRUE TARGET COORDINATES IN THE RADAR FRAME
C WH: TRUE WIND VECTOR IN THE TARGET FRAME
C WH: ESTIMATED WIND VECTOR IN THE TARGET FRAME
C WR: ESTIMATED WIND VECTOR IN THE RADAR FRAME

C-----NON-ZERO COMMON INITIALIZATIONS
C ITH=-1
C TG=1000.0
C N=16
C IFX=1
C ISTF=0
C NAC=4
C ERCK=1. D-06
C XMX=3000. D0
C NWLD=-1
C IU=635897

C-----READ DATA FOR PROBLEM STARTING WITH POSITION AND RADAR VALUES
C READ(5,2) WT,WH
C READ(5,2) BIS,SIG(4),SIG(5),SIG(6)
C READ(5,2) SIG(1),SIG(2),SIG(3)
C READ(5,2) SIG
C READ(5,2) X3
C READ(5,2) XD3
C READ(5,3) PHB,TB,DT,OTCON,PHI,TWLD,MWLD

C-----READ GIVE MODE DATA
C READ(5,2) T3,THNM,THDM,THD,ATT,ATH
C READ(5,102) ANH,TUP,HTOL,ATOL,S,IB1,IACC

C-----READ TITLES FOR PLOTTED OUTPUT
C READ(5,101) ATITLE,BTITLE,CTITLE,DTITLE,ETITLE,FTITLE,

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1GTTITLE,HTITLE,OTITLE,PTITLE,QTTITLE,RTITLE,STITLE,TITLE,UTITLE,
2VTITLE,WTITLE,XTITLE,YTITLE,ZTITLE
C-----READ BOMBING DATA TABLE CONSTANTS AND FIND CORRECT TABLE
READ(5,102) WBLX,WBLY,8FF,D,W,NTB
READ(5,9)NTABS,(NTAB(I),NENT(I),I=1,NTABS)
DO 100 I=1,NTABS
  NNT=NENT(I)
100 READ(5,1)(XKD(J,I),GKD(J,I),J=1,NNT)
  IF(NTB.EQ.NTBP) GO TO 114
  NTBP=NTB
  DO 111 I=1,NTABS
    IF(NTB.EQ.NTAB(I)) GO TO 112
111 CONTINUE
  WRITE(6,90)NTB
  GO TO 99
112 NNT=NENT(I)
  DO 113 J=1,NNT
    EKDTAB(J)=GKD(J,I)
113 VKDTAB(J)=XKD(J,I)
114 IPLC=NNT/2
  IDTCN=DTCON/DT+0.5
C-----TH IS THE ANGLE BETWEEN THE TARGET AND THE RADAR
TH=THNN/THDM
STH=DSIN(TH/DEG)
CTH=DCOS(TH/DEG)
C-----SET UP MATRIX FOR COORDINATE TRANSFORMATION
EM1(1,1)=1.DC
EM1(2,2)=CTH
EM1(2,3)=STH
EM1(3,2)=-STH
EM1(3,3)=CTH
C
EV1(1)=0.DC
EV1(2)=RE*STH
EV1(3)=-RE+RE*CTH
C
DO 11 I=1,3
  DO 11 J=1,3
    EM2(I,J)=EM1(J,I)
    EM3(I,J)=0.DC
11 IF(I.EQ.J) EM3(I,J)=1.DC
C-----PHI IS RADAR LATITUDE
SPH=DSIN(PHI/DEG)

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CPH=DCOS(PHI/DEG)
C-----TRANSFORM ESTIMATED WIND VALUES FROM TARGET TO
C RADAR COORDINATE SYSTEM.
C CALL MATMLT(EM1,WH,WR)
C-----PRINT OUT INITIAL VALUES AND CONSTANTS FOR THE PROBLEM
1 WRITE(6,5) WT,WH,MWLD,TWLD,SIG(1),SIG(2),SIG(3),BIS,
  SIG(4),SIG(5),SIG(6),SIGW,DT,X3,XD3
1 WRITE(6,60) STB,PHB
  WRITE(6,61) DTCCN,G1,G2
  WRITE(6,62) WBLX,WBLY,BFF,D,W,NTB
  WRITE(6,63) THD,ATT,ATH,ANH,TUP,HTOL,ATOL,THNM,
    THDM,IB1,IACC
1
C-----DIVE EQUATION CONSTANTS
IB1=0 WHEN IN LEVEL BOMBING MODE
IF(THD.GT.0.D0) IB1=1
D2K=D*D/(144.D0*W)*BFF
CD4=THD/DEG
CU1=DEXP(ATH*CD4/ANH)
CD2={CD1-1.D0}/ATH
CTHD=DCOS(CD4)
STHD=DSIN(CD4)
TTHD=STHD/CTHD
CD4=(ATH+ATH)/(ANH*ANH+4.D0*ATH*ATH)
CD3=CD4*(CD1*CD1*(CTHD+.5D0*ANH/ATH*STHD)-1.D0)
CD4=CD4*(CD1*CD1*(STHD-.5D0*ANH/ATH*CTHD)+.5D0*ANH/ATH)
ATTL=ATOL/(DEG*CTHD*CTHD)
*****
C-----BEGIN MAJOR LOOP
12 ITH=ITH+1
CALL ARCRFT
C-----TRANSFORM FROM TARGET TO RADAR COORDINATE SYSTEM
CALL MATMAD(EM1,EV1,X3,X2)
CALL MATMLT(EM1,XD3,XD2)
C-----ITH=0 ON FIRST TIME THROUGH LOOP
  ITH=0 ON NTH TIME THROUGH LOOP
  ITH=-1 ON LAST TIME THROUGH LOOP
  IF(ITH.GE.0) GO TO 14
C-----SET UP INDICES AND VECTORS FOR LAST TIME THROUGH LOOP

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LENT11930
LENT11940
LENT11950
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LENT12250
LENT12260
LENT12270
LENT12280
LENT12290
LENT12300
LENT12310
LENT12320
LENT12330
LENT12340
LENT12350
LENT12360
LENT12370
LENT12380
LENT12390
LENT12400

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125 DO 13 I=1,3
    WH(I)=WT(I)
    CALL MATMULT(EM1,WH,WR)
    XI(I)=X2(I)
13  XDI(I)=XD2(I)
    JTH=8
    KTH=32
    ITH=-1
    GO TO 15
C-----GENERATE A TOTAL OF MWLD "WILD" POINTS BEGINNING AT TIME TWLD
C MWLD SET EQUAL TO MWLD AND DECREMENTED UNTIL NEGATIVE
C AT THAT TIME WILD POINTS STOP
14  IF(I.NE.TWLD) GO TO 141
    MWLD=MWLD-1
141 MWLD=MWLD-1
C
C CALL RADAR9
C-----COMPUTE RADAR ESTIMATION ERROR RESIDUALS
    DUMSUM=0.0
    IF(ITH.EQ.0) WRITE(6,8)
    NSAMPL=NSAMPL+1
    DO 142 I=1,3
        FILRES(I)=X1(I)-X2(I)
        DUMSUM=DUMSUM+FILRES(I)**2
142  SUMSOR(I)=SUMSOR(I)+FILRES(I)**2
        FILRES(4)=DSORT(DUMSUM)
        SUMSOR(4)=SUMSOR(4)+DUMSUM
        IF(ITH.EQ.0) GO TO 18
C-----X7 CONTAINS ESTIMATE OF TARGET-AIRCRAFT COORDINATES
C IN THE RADAR FRAME.
15  DO 16 I=1,3
16  X7(I)=EVI(I)-X1(I)
C-----X5 CONTAINS COORDINATES OF THE TARGET IN THE AIRCRAFT
C (PRIMED) REFERENCE FRAME.
    CALL MATMULT(EM2,X7,X5)
    CALL MATMULT(EM2,XD1,XD5)
C
    CA=DSORT(XD5(1)*XD5(1)+XD5(2)*XD5(2))
    SA=XD5(1)/CA
    CA=XD5(2)/CA
    EM3(1,1)=CA
    EM3(1,2)=-SA
    EM3(2,1)=SA
    EM3(2,2)=CA

```



```

C-----X6 CONTAINS COORDINATES OF THE TARGET IN THE AIRCRAFT FRAME,
C ROTATED SUCH THAT THE XD6(2) VECTOR POINTS AT THE TARGET.
C NOTE: XD5 AND XD6 ARE ACTUALLY NEGATIVE DERIVATIVES OF XD5/XD6
C CALL MATMLT(EM3,X5,X6)
C CALL MATMLT(EM3,XD5,XD6)
C
C AA=DEG*DARCOS(CA)
C EM3(1,2)=-EM3(1,2)
C EM3(2,1)=-EM3(2,1)
C
C X4(1)=0.D0
C X4(2)=XD6(2)
C X4(3)=XD6(3)
C
C-----PUT DATA BACK INTO UNROTATED A/C COORDINATES
C CALL MATMLT(EM3,X4,XD5)
C
C HATS=HAT
C IF(IBM1.EQ.0.OR.IBM1.EQ.2) HAT=-X6(3)
C
C-----BYPASS DIVE EQUATIONS WHEN IBM1=0
C IF(IBM1.NE.1) GO TO 165
C T2=XD6(2)*CD2
C DY2=XD6(2)*XD6(2)
C DZ2=CD4*DY2
C DY2=CD3*DY2
C V2=XD6(2)+ATH*T2
C V3=V2+ATH*T3
C DY3=.5D0*T3*(V2+V3)
C DZ3=DY3*SCTHD
C DY3=DY3*SCTHD
C VH=V3*SCTHD
C VV=-V3*SCTHD
C HAT=-X6(3)-DZ2-DZ3
C X4(1)=VH*SA-WH(1)
C X4(2)=VH*CA-WH(2)
C X4(3)=VV
C GO TO 170
C-----SUBTRACT EST WIND VALUES AT ALT OF TARGET IN A/C COORDINATES
C 165 DO 17 I=1,3
C 17 X4(I)=XD5(I)-WH(I)
C 170 VE2=X4(1)*X4(1)+X4(2)*X4(2)
C-----VEH IS HORIZONTAL AIRSPEED
C VE IS TOTAL AIRSPEED
C DOWNWARD VELOCITY ANGLE(THETA) IS SET TO ZERO IN LEVEL BOMB MODE

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```

C HA IS TOTAL HEIGHT OF TARGET ABOVE SEA LEVEL
  VEH=DSQRT(VE2)
  SG=X4(1)/VEH
  CG=X4(2)/VEH
  SAG=SA*CG-CA*SG
  CAG=CA*CG+SA*SG
  IF(IR1.NE.2.OR.XD6(3).GE.--.100*VEH) GO TO 171
  IB1=3
  TP=1
  HIT=HATS
  171 VE2=VE2+X4(3)*X4(3)
  VE=DSQRT(VE2)
  THE=0.00
  IF(ITH.LT.0.OR.IR1.GT.1)
    THE=DATAN2(X4(3),VEH)*DEG
    X4(3)=0.00
  IF(IR1.EQ.0.AND.ITH.GE.0)
    HA=HAT+HT
    VDR(1,2)=HA
    VDR(1,3)=VEH
    VDR(1,4)=X4(3)
  C-----BRANCH AROUND TIME OF FALL(TF) AND BALLISTIC RANGE(RA)
  C EQUATIONS WHEN TOTAL ELAPSED TIME IS LESS THAN 2 SECONDS
  IF(ITH.LT.0) GO TO 173
  IF(ITH.LE.48) GO TO 18
  C-----IF AND RA ARE COMPUTED ON EACH LOOP, THROUGH THE USE OF PARTIAL
  C DERIVATIVES WHICH ARE CALCULATED EVERY 4 SECONDS, STARTING AT T=2
  173 TF=TF+((HA-DSV)*SENCO(1)+(VEH-DXSV)*SENCO(2)+(X4(3)-DZSV)*SENCO(3)
    1)
    RA=RARA+((HA-DSV)*SENCO(4)+(VEH-DXSV)*SENCO(5)+(X4(3)-DZSV)*SENCO(6)
    1)
    18 JTH=JTH+1 JTH=1
    IF(JTH.EQ.9)
      KTH=KTH+1
  C-----BRANCH AROUND INTEGRATOR UNLESS 4 SECONDS HAVE ELAPSED SINCE LAST
  C IF(KTH.LT.33) GO TO 205
  KTH=1
  C-----STORE INITIAL CONDITIONS FOR NEXT 4 SECONDS EXTRAPOLATION
  DSV=ZSV
  DXSV=XDSV
  DZSV=ZDSV
  RARA=RSRA
  TETF=TFSTF
  C-----STORE PARTIAL VALUES FOR NEXT 4 SECONDS EXTRAPOLATION
  DO 183 I=1,6

```



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183  SENCO(1)=VDR(4,1)
      ZSV=HA
      XDSV=VDR(1,3)
      ZDSV=VDR(1,4)
      VDR(1,1)=0.00
      DO 19 I=5,15
19   VDR(1,1)=0.00
      VDR(1,8)=1.00
      VDR(1,12)=1.00
      VDR(1,16)=1.00
      H=DSORT(HA/10.00)/ENSTP
      X=0.00
      CALL STIFF(DER,OUT)
      RSRA=VDR(1,1)
      TSTF=X
      JTH=JTH-1
      KTH=KTH-1
      IF(I*H.GE.0)      GO TO 173
      RA=RSRA
      TF=X
      C
      C
      C
      C-----ON INITIAL 6 SECONDS OF RUN, BRANCH BACK TO BEGINNING
205  IF(I*H.GE.48.00.0R.I*H.LT.0) GO TO 2050
      GO TO 306
      C
      C-----BALLISTIC WIND CALCULATIONS
2050  WBX=WBLY*CA-WBLY*SA
      WBY=WBLY*SA+WBLY*CA
      P=0.00
      CMP=1.00
      C
      C-----BYPASS DIVE EQUATIONS
      IF(1B1.NE.2.AND.1B1.NE.3)      GO TO 20500
      P=(HAT-HPF)/(H0-HPF)
      IF(P.GT.1.00)      P=1.00
      IF(P.LT.0.00)      P=0.00
      CMP=1.00-P
      TF=P*TF+OMP*TF
      RA=P*RAF+OMP*RA
      IF(1B1.EQ.2)      HAT=HPF
      C
      C-----COMPUTE BOMB IMPACT POINT. XGC,YGC, AND ZGC
      ARE THE IMPACT POINT COORDINATES CORRECTED FOR
      CORRECTIONS ACCELERATION
20500  XG=WBX*TF-RA*SAG

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JENT3850
 JENT3860
 JENT3870
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 JENT3980
 JENT3990
 JENT4000
 JENT4010
 JENT4020
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 JENT4110
 JENT4120
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 JENT4190
 JENT4200
 JENT4210
 JENT4220
 JENT4230
 JENT4240
 JENT4250
 JENT4260
 JENT4270
 JENT4280
 JENT4290
 JENT4300
 JENT4310
 JENT4320

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IF(TF.LT.0.000001)TF=0.000001
YG=WBY*TF+RA*CAG
DXG=WE*TF*(HAT*CPH*CA+RA*SPH)
DYG=WE*TF*(HAT*CPH*SA
DZG=WE*TF*RA*CPH*SA
XGC=XG+DXG
YGC=YG+DYG
ZGC=DZG
IF(IB1.GT.0)    GO TO 2051
C-----COMPUTE TIME TO GO TO RELEASE BOMB(TG) AND LATERAL ERROR(XE)
TG=(X6(2)-YGC)/XD6(2)
XEC=XE
XE=XG(1)-XGC
IF(ITH.EQ.48) XELIM=.05*XE
IF(XE.LE.XELIM) IIFLG=1
IF(IIFLG.EQ.1) XEEXPN=XE
GO TO 2059
C-----FOLLOWING BLOCK OF EQUATIONS BYPASSED UNLESS IN DIVE MODE
2051 IF(IB1.GT.1)    GO TO 2052
    XE=XG(1)-XGC
    TP=(X6(2)-YGC-DY2-DY3)/XD6(2)
    TG=TP+T2+T3
    IF(TP.GT.0.D0)    GO TO 2059
    IB1=2
    TP=T
    TPF=TF
    RCF=RA
    HCF=HAT
    HCF=-X6(3)
    TFC=THD
    GO TO 2059
2052 IF(IB1.GT.2)    GO TO 2053
    TG=(X6(2)-YGC)/XD6(2)
    GO TO 2054
2053 TG=(X6(3)+HAT)/XD6(3)
2054 YPPA=TG*XD6(2)
    YPPA=TC*XD6(3)
    YPPI=YPPA+YGC
    XAPM=X6(1)-XGC
    YAPM=X6(2)-YPO1
    DTG=YPPM/(XD6(2)+XD6(3)*CMP*(SENCO(4)*CAG+WBY*SENCO(1)))
    DTG=TC+DTG
    XE=XPPM-DTG*XD6(3)*CMP*(-SENCO(4)*SAG+WBX*SENCO(1))
    IF(IB1.GT.2)    GO TO 2055
    HAT=-XG(3)+XD6(3)*TG
    GO TO 2056
  
```



```

2055 HAT=HAT+XD6(3)*DTG
2056 IF(I81.EQ.4) GO TO 2059
      IF((HAT-HPF).GT.HTOL.AND.(TTHD+XD6(3)/XD6(2)).GT.ATTL)
      I81=4
      IP=1
      HC=DEG*DATAN(-XD6(3)/XD6(2))
C-----X6 AND XD6 AT THIS POINT ARE ERRORS IN ESTIMATED A/C
C POSITION AND VELOCITY IN ROTATED A/C SYSTEM
2059 DO 206 I=1,3
      X5(I)=-X5(I)
      X6(I)=X3(I)-X5(I)
      XD6(I)=XD3(I)-XD5(I)
C-----R51 IS HORIZONTAL DISTANCE BETWEEN A/C AND TARGET
C HDE IS THE ANGLE BETWEEN BOMB IMPACT AND THE TARGET IN DEGREES
C HDEDT IS THE ANGLE BETWEEN ERROR RATE
C CTV IS CROSS TRACK VELOCITY
      PBT=DSORT(X5(1)*X5(1)+X5(2)*X5(2))
      HDEOLD=HDE
      HDE=DARSIN(XE/RBT)*DEG
      HDEDT=(HDE-HDEOLD)/DT
      IF(DABS(T-6.)*LE.0.0001) HDEDT=0.00
C-----IF T IS LESS THAN 20 SECS AND TG IS LESS THAN 2 SECS,
C SET A DUMMY TIME TO GO(TQ) EQUAL TO 3 SECS
      TQ=TG
      IF(T.GT.20.0) GO TO 207
      IF(TQ.LE.2.) TQ=3.
      GO TO 209
207 IF(ITH.LT.0)
C-----IF TG IS LESS THAN ZERO, BRANCH FOR LAST TIME THROUGH LOOP
      IF(TG.LE.0.00) GO TO 125
      IF(I81.GT.0.AND.I81.LT.4) TG=1000.00
      CTV=-XE*VEH/RBT
      DXE=(XE-XEC)/DT
      IF(DABS(T-6.)*LE.0.0001) DXE=0.00
C-----GENERATE CONTROL COMMAND BANK ANGLE ERROR RATE HDEDT
C PHD1 IS COMPONENT BASED ON ANGLE ERROR RATE HDE
C PHD2 IS COMPONENT BASED ON ANGLE ERROR RATE
C PHD IS REQUESTED COMMAND ANGLE IN DEGREES
C GENERATE NEW COMMAND EVERY DTCON SECONDS
      IF(MOD(ITH,1DTCON).NE.0) GO TO 2082
      PHD1=G1*HDEDT
      PHD2=G2*HDEDT
      PHD=PHD1+PHD2

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LENT4330
 LENT4340
 LENT4350
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 LENT4370
 LENT4380
 LENT4390
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 LENT4580
 LENT4590
 LENT4600
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 LENT4680
 LENT4690
 LENT4700
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 LENT4760
 LENT4770
 LENT4780
 LENT4790
 LENT4800

GOTO2059


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C-----ILVL IS INITIALIZED TO ZERO AND SET TO 1 ONLY AFTER TIME TG
C      IS FOUND LESS THAN TLVL, WHICH IS THE TIME AT THE END ON MISSION
C      FOR WHICH NO COMMANDS ARE TO BE SENT
2082  IF(ILVL.EQ.1)      GO TO 2087
      IF(IQ.LE.TLVL)   GO TO 20855
      IF(TO.GT.TLVL1)  GO TO 2086
      PHDAVG=PHDAVG+PHI
      JAVG=JAVG+1
      GO TO 2086
20855  ILVL=1
      PHD=PHDAVG/FLOAT(JAVG)
C-----COMPUTE BANK COMMAND, PHC TO NEAREST 15/128 OF A DEGREE
C      PHC IS LIMITED TO PLUS OR MINUS 30 DEGREES
2086  PHC=(PHD)*128.D0/15.D0+.5D0
      IF(PHC.LT.0.D0)  PHC=PHC-1.D0
      PHC=NHC
      PHC=PHC*15.D0/128.D0
      IF(PHC.GT.29.8828125)  PHC=29.8828125
      IF(PHC.LT.-30.D0)     PHC=-30.D0
C-----IF COMPUTED TIME TO GO IS LESS THAN THE SAMPLING INTERVAL
C      SET TG=TO
2087  IF(IQ.LT.DT)      ITH=-2
      IF(TO.LT.DT)      TG=TO
C-----GO TO 209 TO PRINT OUTPUT FOR THIS TIME THROUGH LOOP
306  IF(NWLD.GT.-2)      GO TO 209
      IMOD=IMOD+1
      IF(TG.LE.1.0)     IMOD=8
      IF(IMOD.NE.8)     GO TO 12
      IMOD=0
      IF(ITH.LT.48)     GO TO 209
C-----STORE VALUES FOR PLOTTING EVERY SECOND
      ITAB1=ITAB1+1
      XXA(ITAB1)=FILPES(1)
      XXB(ITAB1)=FILRES(2)
      XXC(ITAB1)=FILRES(3)
      XXD(ITAB1)=FILRES(4)
      XXE(ITAB1)=X6(1)
      XXF(ITAB1)=X6(2)
      YYA(ITAB1)=XEE
      YYB(ITAB1)=XEEEXPN
      YYC(ITAB1)=DXE
      YYD(ITAB1)=PHD

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LENT4810
 LENT4820
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 LENT4990
 LENT5000
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 LENT5270
 LENT5280


```

WRITE(6,991) BT ITLE
CALL PLOTP(XXA,XXC,ITAB1,0)
WRITE(6,991) CT ITLE
CALL PLOTP(XXA,XXD,ITAB1,0)
WRITE(6,991) DT ITLE
CALL PLOTP(XXA,XXE,ITAB1,0)
WRITE(6,991) ET ITLE
CALL PLOTP(XXA,XXF,ITAB1,0)
WRITE(6,991) FT ITLE
CALL PLOTP(XXA,XXG,ITAB1,0)
WRITE(6,991) GT ITLE
CALL PLOTP(XXF,XXG,ITAB1,0)
WRITE(6,991) HT ITLE
CALL PLOTP(XXA,YYA,ITAB1,0)
WRITE(6,991) CT ITLE
CALL PLOTP(XXA,YYB,ITAB1,0)
WRITE(6,991) PT ITLE
CALL PLOTP(XXA,YYC,ITAB1,0)
WRITE(6,991) QT ITLE
CALL PLOTP(XXA,YYD,ITAB1,1)
CALL PLOTP(XXA,YYE,ITAB1,2)
CALL PLOTP(XXA,YYF,ITAB1,3)
WRITE(6,991) RT ITLE
CALL PLOTP(XXA,YYG,ITAB1,1)
CALL PLOTP(XXA,YYH,ITAB1,2)
CALL PLOTP(XXA,YYI,ITAB1,3)
WRITE(6,991) TT ITLE
CALL PLOTP(XXA,YYJ,ITAB1,0)
WRITE(6,991) UT ITLE
CALL PLOTP(XXA,YYR,ITAB1,0)
WRITE(6,991) VT ITLE
CALL PLOTP(YYQ,YYR,ITAB1,0)
WRITE(6,991) WT ITLE
WRITE(6,991) XT ITLE
WRITE(6,991) ZT ITLE
PRINT 992
995 CONTINUE
999 STOP
C-----INPUT FORMAT STATEMENTS
C 1 FORMAT(12F6.0)
C 2 FORMAT(6F10.3)
C 3 FORMAT(6F10.3,13)
C 101 FORMAT(6A8)

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JENT6190
JENT6200
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JENT6220
JENT6230
JENT6240

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C 102 FORMAT(5F10.3,2I3)
C-----OUTPUT FORMAT STATEMENTS
C
C 4 FORMAT(/2X, 8D16.5/(2X,8D16.5))
C
C 5 FORMAT(1H1,48X,'AN/TPQ-27 SIMULATION',//,37X,'PRECISION',
1,'GUIDANCE MODE WITH KALMAN FILTERING',//,5X,'INITIAL CONDITIONS',
2,'//,8X,'TRUE WIND AT TARGET = ',10X,1P3D16.5,/,8X,
3,'ESTIMATED WIND AT TARGET = ',5X,1P3D16.5,/,8X,
4,'RADAR DATA',//,10X,
5,'NUMBER OF NOISY POINTS(NWLD) = ',5,/,10X,
6,'START TIME OF WILD POINTS = ',5X,OPF7.3,/,10X,
7,'MEASUREMENT SIGMAS(R(FT.),AZ(MRAD),EL(MRAD)) = ',1P3D16.5,/,10X,
8,'MEASUREMENT BIASES( MEASUREMENT VALUES (SIGM) ) = ',1P3D16.5,/,
9,'10X,'INITIAL VELOCITY ASSUMPTION VALUES (SIGM) = ',1P3D16.5,/,
10,'10X,'INITIAL FORCING INTERVAL = ',26X,OPF6.4,/,8X,
11,'10X,'RADAR SAMPLING INTERVAL = ',1P3D16.5,/,8X,
12,'INITIAL POSITION OF A/C IN TARGET SYSTEM = ',1P3D16.5,/,8X,
13,'INITIAL VELOCITY OF A/C IN TARGET SYSTEM = ',1P3D16.5,///)
C
C 60 FORMAT(5X,'AIRCRAFT PARAMETERS :',//,9X,'TB = ',F8.5,6X,'PHB = ',
1F8.5,///)
C
C 61 FORMAT(5X,'CONTROL PARAMETERS:',//,9X,'DTCON = ',
1F8.5,/,9X,'G1 = ',F8.4,/,9X,'G2 = ',F8.4,///)
C
C 62 FORMAT(5X,'BALLISTIC TABLE PARAMETERS:',//,9X,
1,'BALLISTIC WIND VALUES (WBLX,WPLY) = ',2F10.6,/,9X,
2,'BFF = ',F10.6,/,9X,'D = ',2X,F10.5,/,9X,
3,'W = ',2X,F10.6,/,9X,'NTB = ',15,///)
C
C 63 FORMAT(5X,'DIVE BOMBING MODE PARAMETERS:',//,9X,
1,'THD = ',F8.2,6X,'ATT = ',F8.2,/,9X,
2,'ATH = ',F8.2,6X,'ANH = ',F8.2,/,9X,
3,'TUP = ',F8.2,5X,'HTOL = ',F8.2,/,3X,
4,'ATOL = ',F8.2,5X,'THNM = ',F8.2,/,8X,
5,'THDM = ',F8.2,6X,'IB1 = ',15,/,8X,
6,'IACC = ',15,///)
C
C 64 FORMAT(1H1,/,59X,'OUTPUT FORMAT',//,
111X,'X1',14X,'Y1',14X,'Z1',13X,'XD1',13X,'YD1',13X,'ZD1',12X,
2,'XDD1',12X,'YDD1',12X,
311X,'X2',14X,'Y2',14X,'Z2',13X,'XD2',13X,'YD2',13X,'ZD2',12X,
4,'X3',12X,'Y3',12X,
511X,'X3',14X,'Y3',14X,'Z3',13X,'XD3',13X,'YD3',13X,'ZD3',13X,
6,'XCC',13X,'YCC',/)

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LENT6520
LENT6530
LENT6540
LENT6550
LENT6560
LENT6570
LENT6580
LENT6590
LENT6600
LENT6610
LENT6620
LENT6630
LENT6640
LENT6650
LENT6660
LENT6670
LENT6680
LENT6690
LENT6700
LENT6710
LENT6720

```



```

711X,'X5','Y5','Z5','13X','XD5','13X','YD5','13X','ZD5','14X,
81A,'13X','HAT',//,
911X,'X6','Y6','14X','Z6','13X','XD6','13X','YD6','13X','ZD6','10X,
C31X,'YNP',//,
19X,'PHD1','12X','PHD2','13X','PHD','13X','HDE','10X','HDEDOT','14X','TG',
213X,'VEH','13X','THN',//,
311X,'PH','13X','PHI','13X','PHC','14X','PS','13X','PS1'+'/'+
411X,'XE','13X','DXE','13X','CTV','10X','T','1OX,
5,G(1,1),'10X','G(4,2)','10X','G(7,3)',15X,'T',//)
C
9 FORMAT(26I3)
C
7 FORMAT(/ /25X,4HXI=1PD13.5,6X,4HYI=D13.5,6X,4HRI=D13.5,
1 //,20X,AVG X RESIDUAL = ,OPF10.4,5X,AVG Y RESIDUAL = ,
2 F10.4,5X,AVG Z RESIDUAL = ,F10.4,//,49X,
3 ,AVG RADIAL RESIDUAL = ,F10.4, ///)
C
90 FORMAT(/ /49X,I6,27H IS AN ILLEGAL TABLE NUMBER)
C
991 FORMAT(1H1,10X,6A8,//,11X,6A8,///)
C
992 FORMAT(1H1)
C
END
C
SUBROUTINE ARCRAFT
C
IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)
C
COMMON/AIRCOR/X3(3),XD3(3),WT(3),PHB,TB,DT,PHC,
1 TG,ITH,IB1,PH,PSD,PS,THC,ANH,ATT,TUP,THN,T
C
DATA DEG,G/57.295779513082321,32.174049/
C
----FIRST TIME THROUGH, ITH=0
IF(ITH)5,1,4
C
-----SUBTRACT WIND VELOCITY
1 SM1=XD3(1)-WT(1)
SM2=XD3(2)-WT(2)
C

```



```

C-----VT IS AIRSPEED OF A/C
C PHB IS AUTOPILOT BANK ANGLE BIAS
C TR IS A/C RESPONSE LOOP TIME CONSTANT
C PS IS INITIAL TURN ANGLE
C PSD IS INITIAL TURN RATE
C VT=DSQRT(SM1*SM1+SM2*SM2)
C PH=PHB
C CA1=G/VT
C CA2=DEXP(-DT/IB)
C CA3=CA1
C CA4=DT*(12.00*DEG)
C CA5=TB*(1.00-CA2)
C DT3=.500*DT
C PSD=CA1*PH
C PS=DATAN2(SM1,SM2)
C CPS=DCOS(PS)
C PS=PS*DEG
C-----EQUATIONS AND CONSTANTS FOR DIVE MODE FOLLOW
C A1=ATT*DT3
C VTC=VT
C VTH=VT
C TH=0.00
C THN=TH
C THDN=TH
C STH=TH
C CTHN=CTH
C CTP=1.00/TUP
C CA6=DEXP(-DT/TUP)
C AN8=ANH*DEG
C AN8=AND*DT
C RETURN
C-----ENTER MAIN CALCULATION STREAM
C-----PHC IS NOW THE COMMAND BANK ANGLE AT T(N-1)
C PHN IS THE NEW BANK ANGLE
C PSDN IS THE NEW TURNING RATE
C PSN IS NEW HEADING ANGLE FOR VELOCITY WITH RESPECT TO WIND
C T=T+DT
C PHN=PHB+PHC
C PHN=PSN+(PH-PSN)*CA2
C PSDN=CA1*PHN

```



```

PSN=PS+CA3*(PSN*DT+CA5*(PH-PSN))
CPSN=PSN/DEG
SPSN=DSIN(CPSN)
CPSN=DCOS(CPSN)
C-----BYPASS FOLLOWING BLOCK OF EQUATIONS UNLESS IN DIVE MODE
IF(IBE.LE.1) GO TO 43
VT0=VT
VTH=VT+AT1
VT=VTH+AT1
CA1=G/VTH
CA3=G/VTH
THDN=AMD/VT
THN=(THC-TH)*QTP
IF(CABS(THN).GT.THDN) GO TO 41
THDN=THN*CA6
THN=THC-TUP*THDN
GO TO 42
41 THN=AN8/VTH+TH
42 CTHN=THN/DEG
CTHN=DSIN(CTHN)
CTHN=DCOS(CTHN)
C-----UPDATE VELOCITY VECTOR FOR NEW TURN ANGLE
X3(1)=WT(1)+VT*SPSN*CTHN
X3(2)=WT(2)+VT*CPSN*CTHN
X3(3)=-VT*STHN
C-----UPDATE POSITION VECTOR FOR NEW TURN ANGLE
SM1=DT3*(SPS*CTH+SPSN*CTHN)-CA4*(CPSN*CTHN*PSDN-SPSN*STHN*THDN-CPN*CTH*THD)
1 SM2=DT3*(CPS*CTH+CPSN*CTHN)-CA4*(-SPSN*CTHN*PSDN-CPSN*STHN*THDN+SPS*CTH*THD)
1 SM3=DT3*(STH+STHN)-CA4*(CTHN*THDN-CTH*THD)
C
X3(1)=DT*WT(1)+VTH*SM1+X3(1)
X3(2)=DT*WT(2)+VTH*SM2+X3(2)
X3(3)=-VTH*SM3+X3(3)
C-----RESET VALUES FOR NEXT TIME IN SUBROUTINE
PH=PHN
PS=PSN
PSD=PSDN
SPS=SPSN
CPS=CPSN
C
TH=THN
TH0=THDN

```

LENT7690
 LENT7700
 LENT7710
 LENT7720
 LENT7730
 LENT7740
 LENT7750
 LENT7760
 LENT7770
 LENT7780
 LENT7790
 LENT7800
 LENT7810
 LENT7820
 LENT7830
 LENT7840
 LENT7850
 LENT7860
 LENT7870
 LENT7880
 LENT7890
 LENT7900
 LENT7910
 LENT7920
 LENT7930
 LENT7940
 LENT7950
 LENT7960
 LENT7970
 LENT7980
 LENT7990
 LENT8000
 LENT8010
 LENT8020
 LENT8030
 LENT8040
 LENT8050
 LENT8060
 LENT8070
 LENT8080
 LENT8090
 LENT8100
 LENT8110
 LENT8120
 LENT8130
 LENT8140
 LENT8150
 LENT8160


```

STH=STHN
CTH=CTHN
RETURN

```

```

C-----ENTER THIS SECTION ONLY ON LAST TIME THROUGH MAIN LOOP
C-----RECCOMPUTE CONSTANTS FOR LAST DELTAT
5

```

```

DT=TG
DT3=.5D0*DT
AN3=AND*DT
CA6=DEXP(-DT/TUP)
CA2=DEXP(-DT/TB)
CA5=TB*(1.D0-CA2)
CA4=DT*(12.D0*DEG)
ATT=ATT*DT2
GU TO 4
END

```

SUBROUTINE RADAR9

```

-----THIS SUBROUTINE SIMULATES A RADAR PROCESSOR. IT CONVERTS FROM
CARTESIAN TO SPHERICAL, ADDS NOISE, AND THEN CONVERTS BACK TO
CARTESIAN COORDINATES. DATA IS FILTERED USING A
THIRD ORDER KALMAN FILTER WITH DETERMINISTIC FORCING FROM THE
AIRCRAFT CONTROLLER INCLUDED.

```

```

IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)
REAL*4 RAN(3)

```

```

COMMON/AIRCOR/X3(3),XD3(3),WT(3),PHB,TB,DT,PHC,
TG,ITH,IBI,PH,PSD,PS,THC,ANH,ATT,TUP,THN,T
1

```

```

COMMON/RADCOM/SIG(6),BIS(3),X2(3),XD2(3),X1(3),XD1(3),
SIGW(3),WR(3),PSI,PHI,XDD1(3),GNX,GNV,
GNZ,IU,NWLD
2

```

```

DIMENSION Q(9,9),GAMMA(9,9),ADUM(9,9),BDUM(9,9),W(9,9),
1PP(9,9),PE(9,9),H(9,9),HT(9,9),R(9,9),PHI(9,9),SIG1(3),
2PHITRN(9,9),G(9,9),XIDENT(9,9),XIP(3),XDIP(3),XDDIP(3),
3XDATA(3),DELX(3)

```

```

EQUIVALENCE (XDATA(1),RR),(XDATA(2),A),(XDATA(3),E)

```

```

LENT8170
LENT8180
LENT8190
LENT8200
LENT8210
LENT8220
LENT8230
LENT8240
LENT8250
LENT8260
LENT8270
LENT8280
LENT8290
LENT8300
LENT8310
LENT8320
LENT8330
LENT8340
LENT8350
LENT8360
LENT8370
LENT8380
LENT8390
LENT8400
LENT8410
LENT8420
LENT8430
LENT8440
LENT8450
LENT8460
LENT8470
LENT8480
LENT8490
LENT8500
LENT8510
LENT8520
LENT8530
LENT8540
LENT8550
LENT8560
LENT8570
LENT8580
LENT8590
LENT8600
LENT8610
LENT8620
LENT8630
LENT8640

```



```

C      DATA DEG,GG/57.295779513082321,32.174049/
C      DATA PSDN,PSD1,PHN,PSN,SN1,SN2,SPSN,CPSN,VT1/9*0.D0/
C      DATA ANGMIN,ANGMAX/0.0000001,1.5707963/
C      IF(ITH.NE.0) GO TO 50
C-----INITIALIZE BANK ANGLE AND CONSTANTS FOR DETERMINISTIC
C      CONTROL MOTION CALCULATIONS
C      CAA2=DEXP(-DT/TB)
C      CA4=DT*DT/(12.D0*DEG)
C      CA5=TB*(1.D0-CAA2)
C      DT3=DT/2.D0
C-----GENERATE Q ARRAY
C      DO 1 I=1,9
C      DO 1 J=1,9
C      PE(I,J)=0.D0
C      BDUM(I,J)=0.D0
C      ADUM(I,J)=0.D0
C      PP(I,J)=0.D0
C      GG(I,J)=0.D0
C      GAMMA(I,J)=0.D0
C      W(I,J)=0.D0
C      Q(I,J)=0.D0
C      DT2=DT*DT/2.D0
C      DT4=DT*DT*DT/6.D0
C      W(1,1)=SIGW(1)**2
C      W(2,2)=SIGW(2)**2
C      W(3,3)=SIGW(3)**2
C      GAMMA(1,1)=DT4
C      GAMMA(2,1)=DT2
C      GAMMA(3,1)=DT2
C      GAMMA(4,2)=DT4
C      GAMMA(5,2)=DT2
C      GAMMA(6,2)=DT4
C      GAMMA(7,3)=DT2
C      GAMMA(8,3)=DT2
C      GAMMA(9,3)=DT2
C      CALL TRANS(GAMMA,9,3,ADUM)
C      CALL PROD(GAMMA,W,9,3,3,BDUM)
C      CALL PROD(PDUM,ADUM,9,3,9,Q)
C-----INITIALIZE COVARIANCE OF PREDICTION ARRAY (PP)
C      DO 2 I=1,9
C      DO 2 J=1,9

```

```

LENT 8650
LENT 8660
LENT 8670
LENT 8680
LENT 8690
LENT 8700
LENT 8710
LENT 8720
LENT 8730
LENT 8740
LENT 8750
LENT 8760
LENT 8770
LENT 8780
LENT 8790
LENT 8800
LENT 8810
LENT 8820
LENT 8830
LENT 8840
LENT 8850
LENT 8860
LENT 8870
LENT 8880
LENT 8890
LENT 8900
LENT 8910
LENT 8920
LENT 8930
LENT 8940
LENT 8950
LENT 8960
LENT 8970
LENT 8980
LENT 8990
LENT 9000
LENT 9010
LENT 9020
LENT 9030
LENT 9040
LENT 9050
LENT 9060
LENT 9070
LENT 9080
LENT 9090
LENT 9100
LENT 9110
LENT 9120

```



```

PP(I,J)=0.D0
2 IF(I.EQ.J) PP(I,J)=1.D06
C-----COMPUTE MEASUREMENT MATRIX AND VARIANCE
DO 3 I=1,9
DO 3 J=1,9
H(I,J)=0.D0
H(I,1)=1.D0
H(2,4)=1.D0
H(3,7)=1.D0
CALL TRANS(H,3,9,HT)
C
SIG1(1)=SIG(1)
SIG1(2)=SIG(2)*1.D-03
SIG1(3)=SIG(3)*1.D-03
VAREP=SIG1(1)**2
VART=SIG1(2)**2
VART=SIG1(3)**2
C-----COMPUTE STATE TRANSITION ARRAY (PHI)
DO 4 I=1,9
DO 4 J=1,9
PHI(I,J)=0.D0
IF(I.EQ.J) PHI(I,J)=1.D0
PHI(1,2)=DT
PHI(1,3)=DT
PHI(2,3)=DT
PHI(4,5)=DT
PHI(4,6)=DT
PHI(5,6)=DT
PHI(7,8)=DT
PHI(7,9)=DT
PHI(8,9)=DT
CALL TRANS(PHI,9,9,PHITRN)
C-----CREATE IDENTITY ARRAY
DO 8 I=1,9
DO 8 J=1,9
XIDENT(I,J)=0.D0
IF(I.EQ.J) XIDENT(I,J)=1.D0
C
310 PRINT 310, ((H(I,J),J=1,9),I=1,9)
FORMAT(//,10X,1H ARRAY,/,9(//,9F14.5))
311 PRINT 311, ((GAMMA(I,J),J=1,9),I=1,9)
FORMAT(1H1,/,10X,1H GAMMA ARRAY,/,9(//,9F14.5))
312 PRINT 312, ((Q(I,J),J=1,9),I=1,9)
FORMAT(//,10X,1H Q ARRAY,/,9(//,9F14.5))
313 PRINT 313, ((PP(I,J),J=1,9),I=1,9)

```

```

LENT9130
LENT9140
LENT9150
LENT9160
LENT9170
LENT9180
LENT9190
LENT9200
LENT9210
LENT9220
LENT9230
LENT9240
LENT9250
LENT9260
LENT9270
LENT9280
LENT9290
LENT9300
LENT9310
LENT9320
LENT9330
LENT9340
LENT9350
LENT9360
LENT9370
LENT9380
LENT9390
LENT9400
LENT9410
LENT9420
LENT9430
LENT9440
LENT9450
LENT9460
LENT9470
LENT9480
LENT9490
LENT9500
LENT9510
LENT9520
LENT9530
LENT9540
LENT9550
LENT9560
LENT9570
LENT9580
LENT9590
LENT9600

```



```

313  FORMAT(//,IOX,'PP ARRAY',//,9(/,9F14.5))
      PRINT 316,((PHI(I,J),J=1,9),I=1,9)
316  FORMAT(//,IOX,'PHI ARRAY',//,9(/,9F14.4))
C*****
C-----BEGIN NORMAL FILTER COMPUTATIONS
C-----COMPUTE TRUE P,AZ,EL,ADD NOISE, AND COMPUTE NOISY MEASUREMENTS
C      IN CARTESIAN COORDINATES
50  IF(NWLD.GE.O.AND.ITH.NE.0) GO TO 61
      RS=X2(1)*X2(1)+X2(2)*X2(2)
      A=DATAN2(X2(1),X2(2))
      E=DATAN2(X2(3),DSQRT(RR))
      RR=DSQRT(RR+X2(3)*X2(3))
      RM2=PR**2
C      CALL NCRML(IU,RAN,3)
C      DO 6 I=1,3
6      XDATA(I)=XDATA(I)+BIS(I)+SIG1(I)*RAN(I)
C      IF(DABS(A).LT.ANGMIN) A=ANGMIN
      IF(DABS(E).LT.ANGMIN) E=ANGMIN
      SIGNA=A/DABS(A)
      SIGNE=E/DABS(E)
      DELA=DABS(A-ANGMAX)
      DELE=DABS(E-ANGMAX)
      IF(DELA.LT.ANGMIN) A=SIGNA*ANGMAX
      IF(DELE.LT.ANGMIN) E=SIGNE*ANGMAX
C      CA=DCOS(A)
      SA=DSIN(A)
      CE=DCOS(E)
      SE=DSIN(E)
      CA2=CA**2
      SA2=SA**2
      CE2=CE**2
      SE2=SE**2
      XDATA(3)=RR*SE*CA
      XDATA(2)=RR*CE*SA
      XDATA(1)=RR*CE*SA
C      IF(ITH.NE.0) GO TO 63
62  DO 62 I=1,3
      X1P(I)=XDATA(I)
      X1(I)=X1P(I)
      X1P(I)=X1P(I+3)
      XDDIP(I)=0.00
      DELX(I)=0.00
62

```



```

IF(NWLD.GE.0) GO TO 61
C----- COMPUTE COVARIANCE OF MEASUREMENT ERROR ARRAY (R)
63 R(1,1)=RM2*(VART*SE2*SA2+VARPP*CE2*CA2+VART*VARP*SE2*CA2)
+VARR*CE2*SA2
1 R(2,2)=RM2*(VART*SE2*CA2+VARPP*CE2*CA2+VART*VARP*SE2*SA2)
+VARR*CE2*CA2
1 R(3,3)=RM2*VART*CE2+VARR*SE2
R(1,2)=RM2*VART*(1.DO-VARP)*(SE2*SA*CA)
1 + (VARR-RM2*VARP)*(CE2*SA*CA)
R(2,1)=R(1,2)
R(1,3)=(VARR-RM2*VART)*SE*CE*SA
R(3,1)=R(1,3)
R(2,3)=(VARR-RM2*VART)*SE*CE*CA
R(3,2)=R(2,3)
C 121 IF(ITH.EQ.0) PRINT 317,((R(I,J),J=1,9),I=1,9)
317 FORMAT(//,10X,'R ARRAY',//,9F14.5,//)
C----- COMPUTE GAIN MATRIX
DO 81 I=1,9
DO 81 J=1,9
BDUM(I,J)=0.DO
ADUM(I,J)=0.DO
81 CALL PROC(ADUM,HT,3,9,9,ADUM)
DO 83 I=1,9
DO 83 J=1,9
ADUM(I,J)=0.DO
83 CALL ADDSUB(BDUM,R,3,3,ADUM,1)
DO 82 I=1,9
DO 82 J=1,9
BDUM(I,J)=0.DO
82 CALL INVERT(3,ADUM,BDUM,KER,9)
306 IF(KER.EQ.2) PRINT 308
FORMAT(10X,25(1H*),INVERSION SINGULARITY ENCOUNTERED')
DO 84 I=1,9
DO 84 J=1,9
ADUM(I,J)=0.DO
84 CALL PROC(PP,HT,9,9,3,ADUM)
CALL PROC(ADUM,BDUM,9,3,3,G)
GNX=G(1,1)
GNZ=G(4,2)
GNZ=G(7,3)
C----- COMPUTE COVARIANCE OF ESTIMATION ARRAY (PE)
DO 85 I=1,9
DO 85 J=1,9

```



```

      ADUM(I,J)=0.DO
      BDUM(I,J)=0.DO
      CALL PRCD(G,H,9,3,9,ADUM)
      CALL ADDSUB(XIDENT,ADUM,9,9,BDUM,-1)
      CALL PRCD(BDUM,PP,9,9,9,PE)
      C-----COMPUTE COVARIANCE OF PREDICTION ARRAY (PP)
      DO 86 I=1,9
      DO 86 J=1,9
      ADUM(I,J)=0.DO
      BDUM(I,J)=0.DO
      CALL PRCD(PHI,PE,9,9,9,ADUM)
      CALL PRCD(ADUM,PHITRN,9,9,9,BDUM)
      CALL ADDSUB(BDUM,Q,9,9,PP,1)
      IF(ITH.LE.1) GO TO 66
      61
      C-----COMPUTE NEW HEADING ANGLE AND HEADING ANGLE RATE, BASED ON
      C UNBIASED COMMANDS AS SENT FROM THE CONTROLLER.
      C PHN IS THE NEW ROLL ANGLE
      C PSDN IS THE NEW TURNING ANGLE RATE
      C PHN=PHC+(PHI-PHC)*CAA2
      C CAL=GG/VT1
      C PSDN=CAL*PHN
      C DELPS1=CAL*(PHC*DT+CA5*(PHI-PHC))
      C PSDDEX=DELPS1/DT
      C PSDN=PSI+DELPS1
      C
      C CPSN=PSN/DEG
      C SPSEN=DSIN(CPSN)
      C CPSN=DCOS(CPSN)
      C
      C-----COMPUTE STATE PREDICTION VECTOR
      66
      XDIP(1)=VT1*SPSN+DT*XDD1(1)
      XDIP(2)=VT1*CPSN+DT*XDD1(2)
      XDIP(3)=XD1(3)+DT*XDD1(3)
      C
      DELX(1)=DT3*(XDIP(1)+SN1)-CA4*(XDIP(2)*PSDN-SN2*PSD1)
      DELX(2)=DT3*(XDIP(2)+SN2)-CA4*(-XDIP(1)*PSDN+SN1*PSD1)
      DELX(3)=XD1(3)*DT+XDIP(3)*DT2
      C
      DO 110 I=1,3
      XDDIP(I)=XDD1(I)
      XDIP(I)=XDIP(I)+WR(I)
      XI(I)=XI(I)+DT*WR(I)+DELX(I)
      110
      C
      IF(NWLD.LT.0) GO TO 67
      DO 64 I=1,3

```

```

JENT0580
JENT0590
JENT0600
JENT0610
JENT0620
JENT0630
JENT0640
JENT0650
JENT0660
JENT0670
JENT0680
JENT0690
JENT0700
JENT0710
JENT0720
JENT0730
JENT0740
JENT0750
JENT0760
JENT0770
JENT0780
JENT0790
JENT0800
JENT0810
JENT0820
JENT0830
JENT0840
JENT0850
JENT0860
JENT0870
JENT0880
JENT0890
JENT0900
JENT0910
JENT0920
JENT0930
JENT0940
JENT0950
JENT0960
JENT0970
JENT0980
JENT0990
JENT1000
JENT1010
JENT1020
JENT1030
JENT1040
JENT1050

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1060
 1070
 1080
 1090
 1100
 1110
 1120
 1130
 1140
 1150
 1160
 1170
 1180
 1190
 1200
 1210
 1220
 1230
 1240
 1250
 1260
 1270
 1280
 1290
 1300
 1310
 1320
 1330
 1340
 1350
 1360
 1370
 1380
 1390
 1400
 1410
 1420
 1430
 1440
 1450
 1460
 1470
 1480
 1490
 1500
 1510
 1520
 1530

```

X1(I)=XIP(I)
XDI(I)=XDIP(I)
XDDI(I)=XDDIP(I)
GO TO 65

C-----COMPUTE STATE ESTIMATION VECTOR
67 E1=XDATA(1)-XIP(1)
E2=XDATA(2)-XIP(2)
E3=XDATA(3)-XIP(3)

C
X1(1)=XIP(1)+G(1,1)*E1+G(1,2)*E2+G(1,3)*E3
XDI(1)=XDIP(1)+G(2,1)*E1+G(2,2)*E2+G(2,3)*E3
XDDI(1)=XDDIP(1)+G(3,1)*E1+G(3,2)*E2+G(3,3)*E3
X1(2)=XIP(2)+G(4,1)*E1+G(4,2)*E2+G(4,3)*E3
XDI(2)=XDIP(2)+G(5,1)*E1+G(5,2)*E2+G(5,3)*E3
XDDI(2)=XDDIP(2)+G(6,1)*E1+G(6,2)*E2+G(6,3)*E3
X1(3)=XIP(3)+G(7,1)*E1+G(7,2)*E2+G(7,3)*E3
XDI(3)=XDIP(3)+G(8,1)*E1+G(8,2)*E2+G(8,3)*E3
XDDI(3)=XDDIP(3)+G(9,1)*E1+G(9,2)*E2+G(9,3)*E3

C
IF (ITH.GT.1) GO TO 65
DC 98 I=1,3
XDDI(I)=0.00
98

C-----COMPUTE VALUES FOR ENTERING DETERMINISTIC CONTROL
C CALCULATIONS ON NEXT ITERATION
65 IF (ITH.EQ.0) RETURN
PHI=PHN
PSDI=PSDN
SN1=XDI(1)-WR(1)
SN2=XDI(2)-WR(2)
V=DSQRT(SN1*SN1+SN2*SN2)
PSI=DATA(AN2(SN1,SN2))
CPS=DCOS(PSI)
PSI=PSI*DEG

C
RETURN
END

C
CCCCCCCCC
SUBROUTINE MATCAL
  
```



```

REAL*8 A,AA,B,C,D,DD,S,X,Y
DIMENSION AA(1),X(1),LL(9),MM(9),Y(9,9),S(1),D(1),
1A(9,9),B(9,9),C(9,9)
ENTRY INVERT(N,AA,X,KER,K)
THIS SUBROUTINE INVERTS THE MATRIX A AND LEAVES THE
RESULTS IN THE MATRIX X. N AND K ARE THE ORDER OF THE MATRIX.
IF KER EQUALS 2 THEN A SINGULARITY HAS BEEN DETECTED.
DO 1 I=1,N
DO 1 J=1,N
IND=(I-1)*K+J
Y(I,J)=AA(IND)
KER=1
N2=2*N
CALL ARRAY(2,N,N,9,9,Y,Y)
CALL DMINV(Y,N,DD,LL,MM)
CALL ARRAY(1,N,N,9,9,Y,Y)
IF(DD.EQ.0) KER=2
DO 2 I=1,N
DO 2 J=1,N
IND=(I-1)*K+J
X(IND)=Y(I,J)
RETURN
1
2
ENTRY ADDSUB(A,B,N,M,C,ISIGN)
THIS SUBROUTINE ADDS (ISIGN=1) OR SUBTRACTS (ISIGN=-1)
THE NXM MATRICES A AND B (A+B OR A-B),
STORING THE RESULT IN C.
DO 125 I=1,N
DO 125 J=1,M
C(I,J)=A(I,J)+FLOAT(ISIGN)*B(I,J)
RETURN
125
ENTRY PROD(A,B,N,M,L,C)
THIS SUBROUTINE COMPUTES THE MATRIX PRODUCT AB
AND STORES THE RESULT IN C. A IS NXM, B IS MXL, AND C IS NLX.
DO 3 I=1,N
DO 3 J=1,L
C(I,J)=0.D0
3

```


JENT2980
 JENT2990
 JENT3000
 JENT3010
 JENT3020
 JENT3030
 JENT3040
 JENT3050
 JENT3060
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 JENT3090
 JENT3100
 JENT3110
 JENT3120
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 JENT3160
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 JENT3200
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 JENT3230
 JENT3240
 JENT3250
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 JENT3360
 JENT3370
 JENT3380
 JENT3390
 JENT3400
 JENT3410
 JENT3420
 JENT3430
 JENT3440
 JENT3450

```

VDR(12,8)=VDR(1,14)
VDR(12,9)=VDR(1,15)
VDR(12,10)=VDR(1,16)
A44=4.2561222*(1,3)*PP*A44
A32=PL*(V21+V2)/V*TP
A33=PL*(V21+V2)/V*TP
A34=PL*(V21+V2)/V*TP
VDR(12,11)=A32*VDR(1,8)+A33*VDR(1,9)+A34*VDR(1,14)
VDR(12,12)=A32*VDR(1,8)+A33*VDR(1,9)+A34*VDR(1,15)
VDR(12,13)=A32*VDR(1,10)+A33*VDR(1,11)+A34*VDR(1,16)
A42=PL*(V21+V2)/V*TP
A43=PL*(V21+V2)/V*TP
A44=PL*(V21+V2)/V*TP
VDR(12,14)=A42*VDR(1,8)+A43*VDR(1,9)+A44*VDR(1,14)
VDR(12,15)=A42*VDR(1,8)+A43*VDR(1,9)+A44*VDR(1,15)
VDR(12,16)=A42*VDR(1,10)+A43*VDR(1,11)+A44*VDR(1,16)
RETURN
  
```

CCCCCCCC

```

SUBROUTINE OUT
  IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)
  COMMON/DERCOM/HMN,X,ERROR,X,VMX,VDR(16,16),N,NAC,IPLC,NNT
  COMMON/DEKDTAB(112),VKDTAB(112),D2W,HT,IPLC,NNT
  IF(X.EQ.0.00) JFL=1
  IF(JFL.GT.0) GO TO 29
  G6=HT-VDR(1,2)
  G7=VDR(2,2)-VDR(1,2)
  G8=G5/G7
  G9=G6/G7
  G10=(G7-G5-G6)/G7*G2
  G11=G2/G7
  G12=G2/G7
  G13=G2/G7*G5
  XX=X-G0*H+G2/VDR(13,2)+G3/VDR(12,2)
  YY=Y-G0*H+G2/VDR(13,2)+G3/VDR(12,2)
  ZZ=Z-G0*H+G2/VDR(13,2)+G3/VDR(12,2)
  GO=(H+G6+G6)/H*G2
  
```

27


```

G2=G2*G6
G3=G6/H
G3=G3*G3*G5
G1=1.D0-G0
DC 2 I=1,10
2 VDR(1,I)=G0*VDR(2,I)+G1*VDR(1,I)+G2*VDR(13,I)+G3*VDR(12,I)
X=XX
IFL=-1
VDR(4,1)=-VDR(1,8)/VDR(1,4)
VDR(4,2)=-VDR(1,9)/VDR(1,4)
VDR(4,3)=-VDR(1,10)/VDR(1,4)
G3=VDR(1,3)
VDR(4,4)=VDR(1,5)+G3*VDR(4,1)
VDR(4,5)=VDR(1,6)+G3*VDR(4,2)
VDR(4,6)=VDR(1,7)+G3*VDR(4,3)
GO TO 3
29 IF(VDR(1,2).LE.HT) GO TO 27
YP=VDR(1,2)+H*(VDR(12,2)-16.087D0*H)-HT
IF(YP.GT.0.D0) GO TO 3
YP=VDR(1,2)-HT
H=-((YP+YP)/(VDR(12,2)-DSQRT(VDR(12,2)*VDR(12,2)-2.D0*YP*VDR(12,4)))
1) JFL=0 IFL=-1
3 IF(X.GE.XMX) IFL=-1
RETURN
END

CCCCCCCCC

SUBROUTINE STIFF(SUBA,SUBB)
IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,C-Z)
COMMON/DIFCCM/HMX,HMN,H,ERROR,X,XMX,VDR(16,16),N,NAC,IFL,IFX,ISTF
IF(NAC.LE.0) NAC=N
IFL=-2
1 CALL SUBA
CALL SUBB
IF(IFL+1)2,22,3
2 IFT=0
IF(IFT.EQ.0)
ERROR=.005D0*ERROR
DO 200 I=1,N
VDR(1,I)=DABS(VDR(1,I))
IFL=0
200

```

```

LENT3460
LENT3470
LENT3480
LENT3490
LENT3500
LENT3510
LENT3520
LENT3530
LENT3540
LENT3550
LENT3560
LENT3570
LENT3580
LENT3590
LENT3600
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LENT3660
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LENT3680
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LENT3840
LENT3850
LENT3860
LENT3870
LENT3880
LENT3890
LENT3900
LENT3910
LENT3920
LENT3930

```



```

3 H2=H+H IF(FIP*GI.EPL.OR.IFX.GT.0.OR.DABS(H2).GT.HMX) GO TO 4
  JST=I/2
  KST=I-ST-JST
  IF(KST.GT.0) GO TO 4
  I=H2
  I=I
4 XS=X
  H2=.5D0*H
  DO 5 I=1,N
    VDR(2,I)=VDR(1,I)
    VDR(10,I)=VDR(1,I)
    VDR(13,I)=VDR(12,I)
    VDR(16,I)=VDR(12,I)
5 X=X+H2
  DO 7 I=1,N
    VDR(1,I)=VDR(10,I)+H2*VDR(16,I)
7 CALL SUBA
  DO 8 I=1,N
    VDR(3,I)=VDR(1,I)
    VDR(14,I)=VDR(12,I)
    VDR(1,I)=VDR(10,I)+H2*VDR(12,I)
8 CALL SUBA
  DO 10 I=1,N
    VDR(4,I)=VDR(1,I)
    VDR(15,I)=VDR(12,I)
    IF(I*IF.EQ.0) GO TO 9
    P=VDR(4,I)-VDR(3,I)
    IF(P.EQ.0.D0) GO TO 9
    P=-VDR(15,I)-VDR(14,I)/P
    PH=P*H
    IF(PH.LT.5D0) GO TO 9
    VDR(5,I)=P
    P=DEXP(-PH)
    VDR(6,I)=(1.D0-P)/PH
    VDR(7,I)=(1.D0-VDR(6,I))/PH
    VDR(8,I)=5D0-VDR(7,I)/PH
    VDR(1,I)=VDR(10,I)+H*(VDR(15,I)+VDR(13,I))*VDR(7,I)*PH
    VDR(1,I)-VDR(7,I)-VDR(7,I)+VDR(14,I)+VDR(7,I)*PH
13 GO TO 10
9 VDR(5,I)=0.D0
  VDR(1,I)=VDR(10,I)+H*VDR(15,I)
10 CONTINUE
  X=X+H2
  CALL SUBA
  GO 12 I=1,N
  P=VDR(5,I)

```

```

LENT3940
LENT3950
LENT3960
LENT3970
LENT3980
LENT3990
LENT4000
LENT4010
LENT4020
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LENT4090
LENT4100
LENT4110
LENT4120
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LENT4210
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LENT4290
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LENT4350
LENT4360
LENT4370
LENT4380
LENT4390
LENT4400
LENT4410

```



```

1 IF(ISTF.EQ.Q.OR.P.EQ.O.OO) GO TO 11
2 PH=VDR(6,I)*VDR(16,I)
3 F1P=VDR(16,I)+P*VDR(10,I)
4 F2P=VDR(14,I)+P*VDR(3,I)
5 F3P=VDR(15,I)+P*VDR(4,I)
6 F4P=VDR(12,I)+P*VDR(1,I)
7 VDR(1,I)=VDR(10,I)+H*(PH+VDR(7,I)*(-F1P-F1P-F1P+F2P+F2P+F3P-F4P)
8 1P)+4.D0*(F1P-F2P-F3P+F4P)*VDR(8,I)
9 GO TO 12
10 11 VDR(1,I)=VDR(10,I)+H/6.D0*(VDR(16,I)+VDR(14,I)+VDR(15,I)
11 1+VDR(15,I)+VDR(12,I))
12 12 CONTINUE
13 IF(IFX.GT.O) GO TO 1
14 IF(1-I-2)13,15,17
15 13 VDR(9,I)=VDR(1,I)
16 14 X=X5
17 15 H=H2
18 H2=5DQ*H
19 CALL SUBA
20 16 I=1,N
21 17 VDR(10,I)=VDR(1,I)
22 18 I=3
23 19 GO TO 6
24 20 D0
25 21 I=1,N
26 22 I=1,N
27 23 I=1,N
28 24 I=1,N
29 25 I=1,N
30 26 I=1,N
31 27 I=1,N
32 28 I=1,N
33 29 I=1,N
34 30 I=1,N
35 31 I=1,N
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45 41 I=1,N
46 42 I=1,N
47 43 I=1,N
48 44 I=1,N
49 45 I=1,N
50 46 I=1,N
51 47 I=1,N
52 48 I=1,N
53 49 I=1,N
54 50 I=1,N
55 51 I=1,N
56 52 I=1,N
57 53 I=1,N
58 54 I=1,N
59 55 I=1,N
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65 61 I=1,N
66 62 I=1,N
67 63 I=1,N
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138 134 I=1,N
139 135 I=1,N
140 136 I=1,N
141 137 I=1,N
142 138 I=1,N
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337 333 I=1,N
338 334 I=1,N
339 335 I=1,N
340 336 I=1,N
341 337 I=1,N
342 338 I=1,N
343 339
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JENT4900
 JENT4910
 JENT4920
 JENT4930
 JENT4940
 JENT4950
 JENT4960
 JENT4970
 JENT4980
 JENT4990
 JENT5000
 JENT5010
 JENT5020
 JENT5030
 JENT5040
 JENT5050
 JENT5060
 JENT5070
 JENT5080
 JENT5090
 JENT5100
 JENT5110
 JENT5120
 JENT5130
 JENT5140
 JENT5150
 JENT5160
 JENT5170
 JENT5180
 JENT5190
 JENT5200
 JENT5210
 JENT5220
 JENT5230
 JENT5240
 JENT5250
 JENT5260
 JENT5270
 JENT5280
 JENT5290
 JENT5300
 JENT5310
 JENT5320
 JENT5330
 JENT5340
 JENT5350
 JENT5360
 JENT5370

```

20 GO TO 1
   X=XS
   H2=.5D0*H
   I1=2
   DO 21 I=1,N
     VDR( 9,I)=VDR( 10,I)
     VDR(10,I)=VDR( 12,I)
21   VDR(16,I)=VDR(13,I)
     I1=I1+I1
   GO TO 6
22 RETURN
   END
  
```

CCCCCCCC

```

SUBROUTINE MATMAD(A,Z,X,Y)
REAL*8 A(3,3),X(3),Y(3),Z(3)
IGO=1
DO 1 I=1,3
  DO 2 J=1,3
    Y(I)=Z(I)
    DO 2 J=1,3
      Y(I)=Y(I)+A(I,J)*X(J)
2   RETURN
1   IF(IGO.NE.0) Y(I)=Z(I)
  IF(IGO) MATMLT(A,X,Y)
  IGO=0
END
  
```

CCCCCCCC

```

BLOCK DATA
C-----SET ENTIRE COMMON BLOCK TO ZERO
IMPLICIT REAL*8(Z)
COMMON/AIRCCM/Z1(25)
COMMON/RADCCM/Z2(37)
COMMON/DERCCM/Z3(228)
  
```



```

COMMON/DIFCCM/Z4(267)
DATA Z1/25*0.00/
DATA Z2/37*0.00/
DATA Z3/228*0.00/
DATA Z4/267*0.00/
END

```

```

CCCCCCCC

```

```

//GO.SYSIN DD *

```

```

15.0 0.1 0.1 0.125 0.125 0.125
-50000. 20000. 10000.
500. 2.0 0.125 0.125 0.125
0.0 5. 6. 0. 0.
10. 1. 1. 0. 0.
1. X RESIDUAL VS. T
Y RESIDUAL VS. T
Z RESIDUAL VS. T
RADIAL RESIDUAL VS. T
X6(1) VS. T
X6(2) VS. T
X6(2) VS. X6(1)
LATERAL ERROR (XE) VS. T
LATERAL ERROR (EXPANDED SCALE) VS. T
LATERAL ERROR RATE (DXE) VS. T
PHD,PHD1, AND PHD2 VS. T
ROLL ANGLE(COMMAND,ACTUAL,&EST) VS. T

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LENT5380
LENT5390
LENT5400
LENT5410
LENT5420
LENT5430
LENT5440
LENT5450
LENT5460
LENT5470
LENT5480
LENT5490
LENT5500
LENT5510
LENT5520
LENT5530
LENT5540
LENT5550
LENT5560
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C      SIGW(1)=0.0
C      SIGW(2)=0.0
C      SIGW(3)=0.0
C-----T8 IS TRUE AIRCRAFT ROLL RESPONSE TIME CONSTANT
C      TAUH=3.3
C      TAUH=TR
C-----RAD INPUT PARAMETERS
C      READ(5,100) NLEG,RANGEI,AZI,VA,VAH,VW,VWH,THETW,THETWH
C      READ(5,110) (PLENTH(I),THETA(I),I=1,NLEG)
C      READ(5,111) HTG,DELM
C      READ(5,112) ATITLE
C-----COMPUTE TRUE WIND (WT) AND ESTIMATED WIND (WH) COMPONENTS
C      WT(1)=VW*DSIN(THETW*DEG)
C      WT(2)=VW*DCOS(THETW*DEG)
C      WT(3)=0.0
C      WH(1)=VWH*DSIN(THETWH*DEG)
C      WH(2)=VWH*DCOS(THETWH*DEG)
C      WH(3)=0.0
C      WDR(1)=1.3
C      WDR(2)=WH(1)
C      WDR(3)=WH(2)
C-----HTG IS INITIAL TRUE GROUND HEADING
C      HTG IS INITIAL TRUE AIR HEADING
C      VTA IS INITIAL TRUE GROUND SPEED
C      VA IS THE TRUE AIR SPEED THROUGHOUT PROBLEM
C      UI=VW*DSIN(THETW*DEG)/VA
C      HTA=HTG-RAD*DCOS(THETW*DEG)
C      IF(HTA.LT.0.) HTA=HTA+360.
C      VTC=VW*DCOS(THETW*DEG)+VA*DCOS((HTA-HTG)*DEG)
C-----COMPUTE INITIAL TRUE A/C VELOCITY
C      XD3(1)=VTC*DSIN(HTG*DEG)
C      XD3(2)=VTC*DCOS(HTG*DEG)
C      XD3(3)=0.
C-----COMPUTE LEG PARAMETERS FOR MISSION DATA TABLE
C      XWP,YWP ARE COORDINATES OF LEG START/STOP POINTS
C      RANGE IS AVG DISTANCE TO LEG FROM RADAR; AZ IS AVG ANGLE TO LEG
C      HT IS DESIRED AIR SPEED HEADING ALONG LEG
C      VGH IS DESIRED GROUND SPEED ALONG LEG
C      VGX,VGY ARE COMPONENTS OF VGH
C      XWP(1)=RANGEI*DSIN(AZI*DEG)

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YWP(1)=RANGEI*FEET*DCOS(AZI*DEG)
XWPNM(1)=XWP(1)/FEET
YWPNM(1)=YWP(1)/FEET
XMAX=XWPNM(1)
XMIN=XWPNM(1)
YMAX=YWPNM(1)
YMIN=YWPNM(1)

C-----COMPUTE INITIAL TRUE A/C POSITION
DO 9 KK=1,3
  DEL(KK)=DELNM(KK)*FEET
  X3(1)=XWP(1)+DEL(1)
  X3(2)=YWP(1)+DEL(2)
  X3(3)=DEL(3)
DO 10 KK=1,3
  X3NM(KK)=X3(KK)/FEET

C-----PRINT OUT SIMULATION INITIAL CONDITIONS AND PARAMETERS
PRINT 1000,VM,THETW,WT(1),WT(2),VWH,THETWH,WH(1),WH(2),
1 SIG(1),SIG(2),SIG(3),BIS,SIG(4),SIG(5),SIG(6),
2 SIGW,OTRADI,DELNM,VTG,HTG,XD3(1),XD3(2),VA,HTA,TB
1 PRINT 1001,NLEG,RANGEI,AZI,XWPNM(1),YWPNM(1),DTCON,PHILIM,
1 G1,G2,HERMIN

C-----COMPUTE MISSION DATA TABLE
DO 120 I=1,NLEG
  XWP(I+1)=XWP(I)+PLENTH(I)*FEET*DSIN(DEG*THETA(I))
  YWP(I+1)=YWP(I)+PLENTH(I)*FEET*DCOS(DEG*THETA(I))
  XWPNM(I+1)=XWP(I+1)/FEET
  YWPNM(I+1)=YWP(I+1)/FEET
  RANGE(I)=0.5*DSQR((XWP(I)-XWP(I+1))**2+(YWP(I)-YWP(I+1))**2)/FEET
  A4(I)=RAD*DSIN((THETWH-THETA(I))*DEG)/VAH
  UI=VWH*DSIN((THETWH-THETA(I))-RAD*DSIN(UI))
  H(I)=THETA(I)-360.
  IF(H(I).LT.0.) H(I)=H(I)+360.
  IF(H(I).GE.360.) H(I)=H(I)-360.
  VGH(I)=VAH*DCOS((DEG*(H(I)-THETWH-THETA(I))))
  VGH(I)+VWH*DCOS((DEG*(H(I)-THETWH-THETA(I))))
1 TLEG(I)=(PLENTH(I)*FEET)/VGH(I)
  VGX(I)=VGH(I)*DSIN(THETA(I)*DEG)
  VGY(I)=VGH(I)*DCOS(THETA(I)*DEG)
120

C-----SET UP X2 VECTOR WHICH WILL PLOT AS DESIRED TRACK
DO 123 I=1,NLEG
  ITAB(I)=ITABA+1
  X2NM(I)=XWPNM(I)
  X2N4(2)=YWPNM(I)

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XCC(I,ITABA)=X2NM(1)
YYC(I,ITABA)=X2NM(2)
D:DT2=DT2+TLEG(I)/DTRAD
DO 121 J=1,DT2
  ITABA=IT,BA+1
  X2NM(1)=X2NM(2)+(DTRAD*VGX(I))/FEET
  X2NM(2)=X2NM(1)+X2NM(2)*XMAX(XMIN=X2NM(1)
  IF(X2NM(1).LT.XMIN) XMIN=X2NM(1)
  IF(X2NM(2).LT.YMIN) YMIN=X2NM(2)
  IF(X2NM(2).GT.YMAX) YMAX=X2NM(2)
  XCC(I,ITABA)=X2NM(1)
  YYC(I,ITABA)=X2NM(2)
CONTINUE
121
123
C-----SET UP PROBLEM INITIAL CONDITIONS
I=1
CALCST=2.0*DTPAD+1.0-EP
CALCST1=CALCST+1.0
HSTART=H(1)
HNEXT=H(2)
C
  PRINT 1100,I,XWPNM(I),YWPNM(I),XWPNM(I+1),YWPNM(I+1),PLENTH(I),
  THETA(I),VGH(I),H(I),RANGE(I),AZ(I),TLEG(I)
  PRINT 1101
  PRINT 1200
  LNC=3
C*****
C-----BEGIN MAIN PROCESSING STREAM
C-----THE ARCRFT SUBROUTINE CALCULATES TRUE NEW POSITION AND
C-----VELOCITY OF THE AIRCRAFT IN CARTESIAN COORDINATES
191 CALL ARCRFT
DO 192 KK=1,3
192 X3NM(KK)=X2(KK)/FEET
C-----THE RADAR SUBROUTINE CALCULATES THE ESTIMATED POSITION
C-----AND VELOCITY OF THE AIRCRAFT IN CARTESIAN COORDINATES
CALL RADAR
DO 203 KK=1,3
203 X1NM(KK)=X1(KK)/FEET
C-----CALCULATE HEADINGS AND ERRORS FOR USE IN CONTROL CALCULATION
HIS IS TRUE GRUING HEADING
HEG IS THE ESTIMATED GRUING HEADING
C

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[illegible]


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C      D61=DA1+DB1+DC1
      TTURN1=D61/VEG
      TSTPTN=2.0*(TT21-TAUH)
      TTOTTN=2.0*TT21
      TG=TLEG1-TTURN1
C 207  IF(LNC-LE-LNCLIM) GO TO 208
      PRINT 1101
      PRINT 1200
      LNC=LNC+2
C 208  PRINT 1201,T,PHC,PH1,TLEG1,TTURN1,TO21,TT21,
      HIG,HEG,HTA,HEA,
      ETRUE,EEST,PHD1,PHD2
C-----T IS TIME TO GO BEFORE BEGINNING COMMAND TURN
C      TC IS TIME TO GO WHEN TIME TO BEGIN A TURN
C      ITH COUNTS TOTAL NUMBER OF SAMPLES ON THIS RUN
      ITH=ITH+1
      IF(T-LE-TSTOP) GO TO 191
      IF(T-GE-TSTOP) GO TO 999
C-----BRANCH TO 210 IF NOT EXECUTING OR COMPLETING A TURN
C      BRANCH TO 220 WHEN TIME TO BEGIN A TURN
C      BRANCH TO 209 WHEN COMPLETING A TURN
      IF(TTURN) 210,220,209
C 209  IF(TG-LE-0.0.AND.IEND.NE.1) GO TO 219
      IF(TG-LE-0.0.AND.IEND.NE.1) GO TO 219
C-----GENERATE COURSE GUIDANCE TO CAUSE AIRCRAFT TO FLY
C      TOWARD CURRENT LEG'S END POINT. BANK ANGLE COMMAND IS
C      QUANTIZED TO NEAREST 15/128 DEGREE. PHC=0 COMMAND SENT IF
C      HEADING ERROR TO CURRENT LEG END POINT IS LESS THAN HERMIN.
      IF(TG-GE-3.0*TAUH+DT.CR.IEND.EQ.1) GO TO 212
      PHC=0.0
      GO TO 191
C 212  HEGWPT=RAD*DATAN2((XWP(I+1)-X1(1)),(YWP(I+1)-X1(2)))
      HDEGLD=HDE
      HDE=HEGWPT-HEG
      IF(HDE-GE-180.) HDE=HDE-360.
      IF(HDE-LT-180.) HDE=HDE+360.
      HDEDOT=(HDE-HDEGLD)/DT
      PHD1=GT*HDE
      PHD2=GT*HDEDOT

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LENT33370
 LENT33380
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PHD=PHD1+PHD2
IF(DABS(PHD).GT.PHILIM) PHD=PHILIM*PHD/DABS(PHD)
C
PHC=(PHD)*128.D0/15.D0+.500
NHC=PHC
PHC=NHC
PHC=PHC*15.D0/128.D0
C
IF(CABS(HDE).LT.HERMIN) PHC=0.0
GO TO 191
C
219 I TURN=0
C
C-----WULD IS SET GREATER THAN ZERO HERE TO SUPPRESS RADAR UPDATES
C DURING A COMMAND TURN
NHC=0.0
IF(NHC.LE.LNCLIM) GO TO 2191
PRINT 1101
LNCL=LNCL+3
PRINT 2001, T, TINTPN
2191 PHC=LNCL*128.D0/15.D0+.500
220 IF(TINTPN.GE.TSTPTN) GO TO 239
T TINT=TTINT
C-----COMPUTE DIRECTION OF COMMAND TURN
DELH=HNEXT-HSTART
IF(DELH.GT.180.) DELH=DELH-360.
IF(DELH.LT.-180.) DELH=DELH+360.
IF(DELH.GT.0.) PHC=PHILIM
IF(DELH.LT.0.) PHC=-PHILIM
GO TO 191
C
239 I TURN=1
IF(LNCL.LE.LNCLIM) GO TO 2391
PRINT 1101
LNCL=0
LNCL=LNCL+3
2391 PHC=LNCL*128.D0/15.D0+.500
C
C-----BEGIN NEW LEG
I=I+1
HSTART=H(I)
HNEXT=H(I+1)
IF(I.EQ.NLEG) IEND=1
  
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C
IF(LNC.LE.LNCLIM-21) GO TO 2392
PRINT 1101
LNC=0
LNC=LNC+21
2392 C
PRINT 1100,I,XWPNM(I),YWPNM(I),XWPNM(I+1),YWPNM(I+1),PLENTH(I),
      THETA(I),VGH(I),H(I),RANGE(I),AZ(I),TLEG(I)
1 PRINT 1200
C
240 IF(TINTRN.GE.TTOTT1) GO TO 280
TINTRN=TINTRN+DT
GO TO 191
C-----RESET TURN LOGIC FOR TURN AT END OF NEW LEG
280 IUF=-1
NLD=-1
IF(LNC.LE.LNCLIM) GO TO 285
PRINT 1101
LNC=0
LNC=LNC+3
PRINT 2003, T,TINTRN
TINTRN=0
IF(IUF.EQ.1) TSTOP=T+TLEG(I)-2.0*T21-2.0*TAUH
C
285 CONTINUE
RMSEST=DSQRT(SUMEST/FLOAT(IAVG))
RMSEST=DSQRT(SUMEST/FLOAT(IAVG))
PRINT 1260, RMSEST, RMSEST
C-----EXHIBIT PLOTS
ITAB2=ITAB1+1
ITAB3=ITAB1+2
DXX=XMAX-XMIN
DYY=YMAX-YMIN
IF(DXX.GT.DYY) YMAX=YMIN+DXX
IF(DXX.LT.DYY) XMAX=XMIN+DYY
XXA(ITAB2)=XMAX
XXA(ITAB3)=XMIN
YYA(ITAB2)=YMAX
YYA(ITAB3)=YMIN
WRITE(6,1250) ATITLE,ITAB3,1)
CALL PLOTTP(XXA,YYA,ITAB1,2)
CALL PLOTTP(XXB,YYB,ITAB1,2)
CALL PLOTTP(XXC,YYC,ITAB1,3)
CALL PLOTTP(XXD,YYD,ITAB1,3)
STOP

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[illegible]


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C11200  FORMAT(4X,'T',7X,'PHC',7X,'PH1',5X,'TLEG1',4X,'TTURN1',6X,'TO21',
C        C,6X,'TT21',
C114X,'HTG',4X,'HEG',4X,'HTA',4X,'HEA',4X,'ETRUE',5X,'EEST',5X,
C22X,'PHD1',5X,'PHD2',//)
C11201  FORMAT(1X,F6.2,6F10.4,4F7.2,4F9.4,/)
C11250  FORMAT(1H1,10X,6A8,/,11X,6A8,/)
C11260  FORMAT(///,10X,'RMS ETRUE = ',F10.6,/,11X,'RMS EEST = ',F10.6)
C22001  FORMAT(10X,'STARTING TURN      T = ',F6.2,8X,'TINTRN = ',F6.2,/)
C22002  FORMAT(10X,'TURN ENDING        T = ',F6.2,8X,'TINTRN = ',F6.2,/)
C22003  FORMAT(10X,'TURN COMPLETE      T = ',F6.2,8X,'TINTRN = ',F6.2,/)
C        END
C        SUBROUTINE ARCRFT
C        IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)
C        COMMON/AIRCOM/X3(3),XD3(3),WT(3),PHB,TB,DT,PHC,ITH
C        DATA DEG,G/57.295779513082321,32.174049/
C        ----FIRST TIME THROUGH; ITH=0
C        IF(ITH)4,1,4
C        C-----SUBTRACT TRUE WIND VELOCITY
C        1      SM1=XD3(1)-WT(1)
C              SM2=XD3(2)-WT(2)
C        C-----VT IS AIRSPEED OF A/C
C              PHB IS AUTOPILOT BANK ANGLE BIAS
C              TB IS A/C RESPONSE LOOP TIME CONSTANT
C              PS IS INITIAL TURN ANGLE
C              PSD IS INITIAL TURN RATE
C              VT=DSORT(SM1*SM1+SM2*SM2)
C              PHB=C.D0
C              PH=PHB
C              CAL=G/VT

```


6250
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 6720

```

1
R(I,J)=0.D0
GAMMA(I,J)=0.D0
DTRAD2=DTXAD**2/2.D0
SIGW(1)**2
SIGW(2)**2
SIGW(3)**2
GAMMA(1,1)=OTRAD
GAMMA(2,1)=OTRAD
GAMMA(3,2)=OTRAD
GAMMA(4,3)=OTRAD
GAMMA(5,3)=OTRAD
GAMMA(6,3)=OTRAD
CALL TRANS(GAMMA,6,3,ADUM)
CALL PROC(BDUM,ADUM,6,3,6,G)

C-----INITIALIZE COVARIANCE OF PREDICTION ARRAY (PP)
DO 2 I=1,6
DO 2 J=1,6
PP(I,J)=1.D06

2
C-----COMPUTE MEASUREMENT MATRIX AND VARIANCE
DO 3 I=1,6
DO 3 J=1,6
H(I,J)=0.D0
H(I,1)=1.D0
H(1,3)=1.D0
H(3,5)=1.D0
CALL TRANS(H,3,6,HT)

C
SIGI(1)=SIG(1)/DEG
SIGI(2)=SIG(2)/DEG
SIGI(3)=SIG(3)/DEG
VARP=SIGI(1)**2
VART=SIGI(2)**2

C-----COMPUTE STATE TRANSITION ARRAY (PHI)
DO 4 I=1,6
DO 4 J=1,6
PHI(I,J)=0.D0
PHI(1,1)=1.D0
PHI(1,2)=1.D0
PHI(2,3)=1.D0
  
```



```

PHI(3,4)=DTRAD
PHI(4,4)=1.D0
PHI(5,5)=1.D0
PHI(5,6)=1.D0
PHI(6,6)=1.D0
CALL TRANS(PHI,6,6,PHITRN)
C-----CREATE IDENTITY ARRAY
DO 8 I=1,6
DO 8 J=1,6
XIDENT(I,J)=0.D0
IF(I.EQ.J) XIDENT(I,J)=1.D0
8
C-----BYPASS PRINT EQUATIONS FOR THIS PROGRAM
IF(ITH.GT.-10) GO TO 50
PRINT 310,((H(I,J),J=1,6),I=1,6)
PRINT 311,((LOX(I,J),H ARRAY,I=1,6),I=1,6)
PRINT 311,((GAMMA(I,J),J=1,6),I=1,6)
PRINT 312,((LOX(I,J),GAMMA ARRAY,I=1,6),I=1,6)
PRINT 312,((LOX(I,J),Q ARRAY,I=1,6),I=1,6)
PRINT 313,((PP(I,J),J=1,6),I=1,6)
PRINT 313,((LOX(I,J),PP ARRAY,I=1,6),I=1,6)
PRINT 314,((LOX(I,J),PE(I,J),I=1,6),I=1,6)
PRINT 314,((LOX(I,J),PE ARRAY,I=1,6),I=1,6)
PRINT 316,((LOX(I,J),PHI(I,J),I=1,6),I=1,6)
PRINT 316,((LOX(I,J),PHI ARRAY,I=1,6),I=1,6)
*****
C-----BEGIN NORMAL FILTER COMPUTATIONS
C-----COMPUTE TRUE R,AZ,EL,ADD NOISE, AND COMPUTE NOISY MEASUREMENTS
IN CARTESTIAN COORDINATES
50 OTCUM=OTCUM+DT
IF(OTCUM.LT.(DTRAD-EPS)) GO TO 61
IF(NHLO,GE.0.AND.ITH.NE.0) GO TO 61
RR=X3(1)*X3(1)+X3(2)*X3(2)
A=DATAN2(X3(1),X3(2))
E=DATAN2(X3(1),DSORT(RR))
RR=DSQRT(RR+X3(3)*X3(3))
RV2=RR**2
C
CALL NORMAL(IU,RAN,3)
DO 6 I=1,3
XDATA(I)=XDATA(I)+BIS(I)+SIG1(I)*RAN(I)
6
C
IF(DABS(A)-LT.ANGMIN) A=ANGMIN
IF(DABS(E)-LT.ANGMIN) E=ANGMIN

```



```

SIGNA=A/DABS(A)
SIGNE=E/DABS(E)
DELE=DABS(A-ANGMAX)
IF(DELE.DLT.ANGMIN) A=SIGNA*ANGMAX
IF(DELE.DLT.ANGMIN) E=SIGNE*ANGMAX
C
CA=DCQS(A)
SA=DSIS(A)
CE=DCQS(E)
SE=DSIS(E)
CA2=CA**2
SA2=SA**2
CE2=CE**2
SE2=SE**2
C
XDATA(3)=RR*SE
XDATA(2)=RR*CE*CA
XDATA(1)=RR*CE*SA
C
IF(ITH.NE.0) GO TO 63
DO 62 I=1,3
X1P(I)=XDATA(I)
X1(I)=X1P(I)
XDIP(I)=SIG(I+3)
DELX(I)=0.00
62 IF(NWLG.GE.0) GO TO 61
C-----COMPUTE COVARIANCE OF MEASUREMENT ERROR ARRAY (R)
63 R(1,1)=RM2*(VART*SE2*SA2+VARP*CE2*CA2+VART*VARP*SE2*CA2)
1 R(2,2)=FM2*(VART*SE2*SA2+VARP*CE2*CA2+VART*VARP*SE2*SA2)
1 R(3,3)=FM2*(VART*SE2*CE2+VARP*SE2
R(1,2)=(RM2*VART*(1.00-VARP))*((SE2*SA*CA)
1 +(VARP-RM2*VARP))*((CE2*SA*CA)
R(2,1)=R(1,2)
R(1,3)=(VARP-RM2*VART)*SE*CE*SA
R(3,1)=R(1,3)
R(2,3)=(VARP-RM2*VART)*SE*CE*CA
R(3,2)=R(2,3)
C
121 IF(ITH.EQ.-10) PRINT 317,((R(I,J),J=1,6),I=1,6)
317 FORMAT(//,10X,'R ARRAY ',//,6(/,6F17.5),///)
C-----COMPUTE GAIN MATRIX (G)
DC 81 I=1,6
DC 81 J=1,6

```



```

81      BDUM(I,J)=0.00
      ADUM(I,J)=0.00
      CALL PROC(H:PP,3,6,6,ADUM)
      CALL PROC(ADUM,HT,3,6,3,BDUM)
      DO 33 I=1,6
      DO 33 J=1,6
83      ADUM(I,J)=0.00
      CALL ADDSUB(BDUM,R,3,3,ADUM,1)
      DO 82 I=1,6
      DO 82 J=1,6
82      BDUM(I,J)=0.00
      CALL INVERT(3,ADUM,BDUM,KER,6)
      CALL KER(EQ,2) PRINT 303
308      EQ=KWT(10X,25(1H*),INVERSION SINGULARITY ENCOUNTERED')
      DO 84 I=1,6
      DO 84 J=1,6
84      ADUM(I,J)=0.00
      CALL PROC(PP,HT,6,6,3,ADUM)
      CALL PROC(ADUM,BDUM,6,3,3,G)
      G(X)=G(1,1)
      G(Y)=G(3,2)
      G(Z)=G(5,3)
      C-----COMPUTE COVARIANCE OF ESTIMATION ARRAY (PE)
      DO 85 I=1,6
      DO 85 J=1,6
85      ADUM(I,J)=0.00
      CALL PROC(G,H,6,3,6,ADUM)
      CALL ADDSUB(XIDENT,ADUM,6,6,BDUM,-1)
      CALL ADDSUB(BDUM,PP,6,6,6,PE)
      C-----COMPUTE COVARIANCE OF PREDICTION ARRAY (PP)
      DO 86 I=1,6
      DO 86 J=1,6
86      ADUM(I,J)=0.00
      CALL PROC(PHI,PE,6,6,6,ADUM)
      CALL PROC(ADUM,PHIRV,6,6,6,BDUM)
      CALL ADDSUB(BDUM,Q,6,6,PP,1)
      C-----BYPASS DETERMINISTIC FORCING EQUATIONS FOR FIRST
      C      SAMPLING PERIOD OF DTRAD
      C      IF(ITH.LE.INT) GO TO 66
      C-----COMPUTE NEW HEADING ANGLE AND HEADING ANGLE RATE, BASED ON
      C      UNBIASED COMMANDS AS SENT FROM THE CONTROLLER.
      C      PHN IS THE NEW ROLL ANGLE

```



```

C      PSDN IS THE NEW TURNING ANGLE RATE
C      PSN IS THE NEW HEADING ANGLE
C      PHN=PHC+(PHI-PHC)*CAA2
C      CAL=GG/VT1
C      PSDN=CA1*PHN
C      DELPS1= CAL*(PHC*DT+CA5*(PHI-PHC))
C      PSD1=PS1+DELPS1
C
C      CPSN=PSN/DEG
C      PSN1=DELPS1/CPSN
C      CPSN1=DEGCS(CPSN)
C
C-----COMPUTE STATE PREDICTION VECTOR
C      66
C      XDIP(1)=VT1*PSN
C      XDIP(2)=VT1*CPSN
C      XDIP(3)=XD1(3)
C
C      DELX(1)=DT*(XDIP(1)+SN1)-CA4*(XDIP(2)*PSDN-SN2*PSD1)
C      DELX(2)=DT*(XDIP(2)+SN2)-CA4*(-XDIP(1)*PSDN+SN1*PSD1)
C      DELX(3)=DT*XD1(3)
C
C      DO 110 I=1,3
C      XDIP(I)=XDIP(I)+WR(I)
C      XI(I)=XI(I)+DT*WR(I)+DELX(I)
C      110
C      IF(UTCUM-LT.DTRAD-EPS) GO TO 97
C      UTCUM=0.D0
C      IF(NWLD-LT.0) GO TO 67
C
C      DO 64 I=1,3
C      XI(I)=XDIP(I)
C      XD1(I)=XDIP(I)
C      GO TO 65
C
C-----COMPUTE STATE ESTIMATION VECTOR
C      67
C      E1=XDATA(1)-XI(1)
C      E2=XDATA(2)-XI(2)
C      E3=XDATA(3)-XI(3)
C
C      XI(1)=XDIP(1)+G(1,1)*E1+G(1,2)*E2+G(1,3)*E3
C      XI(1)=XDIP(1)+G(2,1)*E1+G(2,2)*E2+G(2,3)*E3
C      XI(2)=XDIP(2)+G(3,1)*E1+G(3,2)*E2+G(3,3)*E3
C      XI(2)=XDIP(2)+G(4,1)*E1+G(4,2)*E2+G(4,3)*E3
C      XI(3)=XDIP(3)+G(5,1)*E1+G(5,2)*E2+G(5,3)*E3
C      XI(3)=XDIP(3)+G(6,1)*E1+G(6,2)*E2+G(6,3)*E3
C
C-----COMPUTE VALUES FOR ENTERING DETERMINISTIC CONTROL

```


C 65

```

CALCULATIONS ON NEXT ITERATION
IF(I=IPTH,LT,INT) RETURN
PSDI=PSG*DN
SN1=XDI(1)-WR(1)
SN2=XDI(2)-WR(2)
VPT=DSPT(SN1*SN1+SN2*SN2)
PSI=DA*VPT(PS1)
COS=DCOSN(PS1)*DEC
SPS=PSI*DEC
SPSTUPN
PRINT
END

```

00000000

```

SUBROUTINE MATCAL
REAL*8 A,AA,B,C,D,DD,S,X,Y
DIMENSION AA(1),X(1),LL(6),MM(6),Y(6,6),S(1),D(1),
1A(5,6),S(6,6),C(6,6)

```

ENTRY INVERT(N,AA,X,KER,K)

THIS SUBROUTINE INVERTS THE MATRIX A AND LEAVES THE
RESULTS IN THE MATRIX X. N AND K AREA THE ORDER OF THE MATRIX.
IF KER EQUALS 2 THEN A SINGULARITY HAS BEEN DETECTED.

```

DO 1 I=1,N
DO 1 J=1,N
IND=(I-1)*K+J
Y(I,J)=AA(IND)

```

1

```

KER=2*N
CALL APRAY(2,N,N,6,6,Y,Y)
CALL OMINV(Y,N,DD,LL,MM)
CALL ARAY(1,N,N,6,6,Y,Y)
IF(DD.EQ.0) KER=2
DO 2 I=1,N
DO 2 J=1,N
IND=(I-1)*K+J
X(IND)=Y(I,J)

```

2

LENT 8650
 LENT 8660
 LENT 8670
 LENT 8680
 LENT 8690
 LENT 8700
 LENT 8710
 LENT 8720
 LENT 8730
 LENT 8740
 LENT 8750
 LENT 8760
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 LENT 9090
 LENT 9100
 LENT 9110
 LENT 9120


```

CC      ENTRY ADDSUB(A,B,N,M,C,ISIGN)
CC      THIS SUBROUTINE ADDS(ISIGN=1) OR SUBTRACTS(ISIGN=-1)
CC      THE NXM MATRICES A AND B (A+B OR A-B),
CC      STORING THE RESULT IN C.
125     DO 125 I=1,N
125     DO 125 J=1,M
125     C(I,J)=A(I,J)+FLCAT(ISIGN)*B(I,J)
125     RETURN
CC
CC      ENTRY PROD(A,B,N,M,L,C)
CC      THIS SUBROUTINE COMPUTES THE MATRIX PRODUCT AB
CC      AND STORES THE RESULT IN C. A IS NXM, B IS MXL, AND C IS NXL.
3       DO 3 I=1,N
3       DO 3 J=1,L
3       C(I,J)=0.0
3       DO 126 I=1,N
3       DO 126 J=1,L
3       DO 126 K=1,M
3       C(I,J)=C(I,J)+A(I,K)*B(K,J)
3       RETURN
CC
CC      ENTRY TRANS(A,N,M,C)
CC      THIS SUBROUTINE TRANSPOSES THE NXM MATRIX A
CC      AND STORES THE RESULT AS THE MXN MATRIX C.
127     DO 127 I=1,N
127     DO 127 J=1,M
127     C(J,I)=A(I,J)
127     RETURN
CC
CC      ENTRY SUBROUTINE ARRAY(MODE,I,J,N,M,S,D)
CC      DIMENSION S(1),D(1)
CC      REAL*8 S,D
CC      NI=N-I
CC      IF(MODE-1) 100,100,120
CC      IJ=I*J+1
CC      NM=N*M+1
CC      DO 110 K=1,J
CC      NI=NM-NI
100

```


CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC

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